The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III, NO 107 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
8th	May	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th	,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
22nd	,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29th	,,	Kashmir	9000	....	..
5th	June	Mooltan	10000	....	..
12th	,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
19th	,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th	,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
3rd	July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
10th	,,	Kalyan	9000	....	..
17th	,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th	,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
31st	,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12.30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkon and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Iyo Maru	K.Okumoto	6320	2nd May	14th May
Tosan Maru	V. Nakano	3866	13th May	22th May
Bombay Maru	K.Kurodzumi	4625	17th May	29th May
Jinsen Maru	T. Te	3784	30th May	11th June

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LATEST PAINLESS METHODS IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. CARR, D. D. S.,

DENTAL SURGEON.

Opposite Clock Tower,
107, Esplanade Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Late authorised Dental Surgeon to His Majesty's forces, and India's Leading Exponent of English and American Painless Dentistry.

Dr. Carr is the only Dentist in Bombay who absolutely Guarantees his Painless Methods for all Dental Operations.

(By his Celebrated Local Anaesthetic) From one to twenty Teeth may be Extracted at a single setting (without the slightest pain).

(Also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform).

Perfect fitting artificial teeth (5 years guarantee).

(Badly fitting teeth made by other Dentists re-made).

Teeth without Plates: Gold Crown and Bridge work (a Speciality).

Permanent Fillings. (with Gold Amalgam and Porcelain. Latest successful treatment of Pyorrhoea and diseases by the mouth).

Hours: 9 to 7 p.m. Sunday 10 to 12 noon

VERY MODERATE FEES.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

26, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	22nd May	..
City of Calcutta	7626	..	22nd May
City of Sparta	5415	..	12th June
City of London	9000	22nd June	....
City of Lahore	6947	22nd June	....

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	6.5	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius.
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs.	30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs.	13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs.	10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"LINGA," 2,185 Monday, 10th May 11 a.m. ¶ P.B., D. & C.M.

"LHASA" 2,184, Friday 14th May †Direct.

¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi. †On arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,184 tons after arrival of the English Mail steamer on Friday, 14th May, connecting at Karachi with S. S. "KASARA," (passengers only), for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ALAVI," 3,627 tons, on or about 12th May calling at Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKLA," 3,065 tons on Thursday 13th May calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,035, tons, on or about 13th May, via Porebunder calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, on or about 14th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR LONDON.

S. S. "BERBERA," 4,352 tons, on or about 20th May, 1915, via Suez Canal. Special fare: one class only. Limited Accommodation.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

7th May, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 20th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	Capt. Wm. Kelso	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen	48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	,,	19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Mukden	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientain
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

If you are feeling morose and listless, and despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kassgra—"the laxative that cures." D 24

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£	1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£	600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£	900,000
Reserve Fund	£	55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.t. Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).

James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)

J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)

J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

¶SCOTLAND;

B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B O C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439*

BROADWOOD'S.

THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/. Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest typical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs.	10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on beahlf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

C. C. EDUCATION "N" Poona City long-standing School, teaches by correspondence, Accountancy, Shorthand. Fees moderate. Easy instalments. Apply for particulars. 501

CHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS" prepares students for BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY at moderate rates. SUCCESS GUARANTEED. Coaching of Students at their homes undertaken. Apply 130, Chandanwadi, Bombay.

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 541

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 682

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED smart GOANESE BUTLER for sundry work. High references required—Apply with copies of testimonials to PRIVATE SECRETARY, Datia. 181

WANTED BUYERS for Best Steam Coal direct or through Brokers. Apply to BARRETT & Co., 9, Forbes Street, Fort Bombay. 617

WANTED—A qualified HINDU TUTOR. Salary according to fitness.—Apply stating age and full particulars to INSPECTOR EDUCATION, Datia, C. I. 182

A Graduate as a HEAD MASTER for the Islamia School, Bareilly. Trained will be preferred. For further particulars apply to S. M. ABDUL WADOOD, Nala, Bareilly. 183

WANTED immediately an experienced BANDMASTER. Free quarters offered and pay Rs. 200—250 per month. Apply with testimonials BAND PRESIDENT, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Shillong, Assam. 184

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good outside board, 1st class cook 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED, by young Englishman, nice airy furnished room with electric light and fan and bath central position, private entrance desirable. Apply to Box No. 335 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 604

TO LOAN Rs. 10,000 against first mortgage of Bombay property.
PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,
Banker,
Keekabhoy Buildings,
Near Grant Road Tram Terminus Bombay No. 7.
587

WANTED—APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Chief Revenue Officer in the Alwar State on the following terms.—
1. Salary Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 600 p.m. by biennial increments of Rs. 40 p.m.
2. Travelling Allowance. Leave and Pension according to State Rules.
3. Minimum period for which the candidate selected shall be bound to serve the State will be TEN years.
4. Appointment will be subject to six months probation.
5. On confirmation, the incumbent shall be required to deposits a security equal in amount to his six months pay which will be liable to forfeiture in case of breach of agreement on his part.
6. The security deposit, if not made at once, shall be recovered in monthly instalments of Rs. 200 from the pay.
7. Alwar Government reserve to themselves the right of dispensing with the services of the incumbent, at their discretion, during the period of 10 years on one month's notice.
Applicant must possess sufficient knowledge and experience of Revenue and Settlement worg and must be well qualified to efficiently control and direct, as an executive head, the subordinates—from Tehsildars down to Patwaries. He must know Hindi and English languages sufficiently to carry on correspondence.
Applications should reach the SENIOR MINISTER Alwar State, before the 1st of June 1915, and must be accompanied with photographs. 179

WANTED.

PIANO WANTED, must be reasonable in price. Full particulars to Box No. 341, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 630

WANTED—New or secondhand PADDING MACHINE. Any width. Apply to Box No. 340 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 629

WANTED—INSURANCE CANVASSER Monthly guarantee Rs. 5,000 worth business. Pay Rs. 40. Apply CHIEF AGENTS, Northern Circars Life Office, Naldanga, Jessore. 605

WANTED—Patients suffering from skin diseases of any kind, venereal and nonvenereal. Cure guaranteed after diagnosis. Apply to Box No. 200 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED—By educated middle age Frenchman pupils for French. Ladies or gentlemen desirous of learning the language quickly and thoroughly please apply to Box No. 510 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100B

WANTED—A NURSE to take charge of two children, aged six & eight respectively. Must act as a companion to them. A decent knowledge of English is necessary. A Hindu will be preferred. For terms, etc., apply immediately to Box No. 334, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 598

WANTED in June, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT with a good knowledge of English and Persian, for the Surat Mission High School. A man with some experience preferred. Apply with testimonials to The MANAGER, Mission High School, Surat. 621

A YOUNG ENERGETIC PARSEE UNDERGRADUATE knowing English and Gujarati Accounts and also knowing Share, Stock, Exchange and Bullion Brokers' business and their accounts wishes to join a Broker as a working partner or as an authorised clerk. Business success guaranteed. Please write to Box No. 338 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 620

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality an Officer for drafting the Rules and Bye-laws of the Municipality on a salary of Rs. 100 P. M. for a period of four months. The period may however be extended to six months.
2. Only those who have experience of Municipal work need apply.
3. Applications will be received by the undersigned with copies of testimonials, if any, up to the 15th of May 1915.
NOWROJEE PUDUMJEE,
President, P. C. M.
City Municipal Office.
Poona, 4th May, 1915.

WANTED Sergeants for the Calcutta Foot Police on pay of Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125 by biennial increments of Rs. 5 and free quarters. Must be European of good character and not above 25 years of age.
Wanted also some temporary Sergeants on Rs. 100 for the duration of the war. Must be European and age not to exceed 45.
Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, will be received at the Police Head Quarters, Lal Bazar, by Superintendent W. COOK, before whom applicants should appear in person, if possible.
R. CLARKE,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.
Calcutta, 28th April, 1915. 193

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PIANO and ORGAN. Apply DAWN PHOTO STUDIO, Gowalia Tank Road. 190

FOR SALE.—Complete outfit for an I. A. R. Officer. Cheap. For particulars please address to Box No. 337 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 615

MEHTA & COMPANY, Auctioneers guarantee Best Results and Perfect Satisfaction. They will prove it by facts and figures. 336

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 272

FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Only eighteen months in use. Bargain at Rs. 300. Apply to Box No. 519, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 189

FOR SALE—Just arrived per steamer "Nagoya" one English built stylish landaulette, latest model, to seat 4 comfortably self acting hood, brake, complete, light for one horse, condition as good as new. Inspection invited. Apply, HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS, 5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay. 631

TO BE LET.

MATHERAN KHAN HOTEL, room available. Apply KHAN. 570

TO BE LET.—a very convenient Bunglow at the end of the Gamdevi Road, opposite Sir D. M. Petit Bungalow, Girgaum. M. G. D. 573

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar, "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.
For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.
Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines,
Camp, Poona.

TO BE LET.

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO BE LET—A very convenient bunglow; near Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum. Apply to GOKULDAS DEWJI, next Bunglow. 622

CHOWPATTY—Splendid sea view, airy groundfloor of bungalow, large compound, electric fittings. Hindus only. Apply SHANKERLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College. 594

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars, apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 190

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. SYED NASIR bin SYED USUF, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bombay without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 299 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 26—28—26—29—26—31—26—32, New No. A/9642, Old Survey No. 841, and New Survey No. 2/7384 and bounded on the East by Charni Road on the West by a compound wall and beyond that by the property of D. R. Pundole on the North by a gully and beyond that by the property of Jiwandas Maharaj and on the South by a gully and beyond that by the property of Mariambai which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1893 (1 B) and Street No. 1 B.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1915.
MULLA & MULLA,
638 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and testament of KASHINATH ATMARAM ACHARYA, late of Bombay Brahman Hindu Inhabitant, a Government Pensioner, a widower. ..... Deceased.

HARISCHANDRA KASHINATH ACHARYA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk in the Custom House residing at No. 8, Akalkot Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the executors according to the tenor of the said will. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord. One thousand Nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI.
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 28th day of April, 1915.

DOWLATRAO JAYARAM MANTRI, Esqr.,
624 Petitioner's Attorney.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for carting materials from Poona Railway Station to Poona Store, Bhatghar and Diva.
Forms of Tender and Specifications can be obtained from the Accountant of this office on any day except Sundays and Holidays on payment of Re. 1 in cash.
The Tenders should reach this office on or before 24th May 1915, and should be accompanied by Rs. 25 as earnest money.
No Tender forms will be issued after 20th May, 1915.

(Sd.) C. B. POOLEY,
Executive Engineer,
Lake Whiting District.
Bhatghar, 7th May, 1915. 625

KING GEORGE V. ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Temporary Full-time Tuberculosis Officer to collect data re the prevalence of Tuberculosis in Bombay. Candidates must be fully qualified and have some experience of Tuberculosis Work. Inclusive salary Rs. 300 per month.
Apply by letter only with original testimonials before 10th May 1915 to:—
The JOINT HONORARY SECRETARIES & TREASURERS.
Sanitary Institute,
574 Princess Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

EVERY MERCHANT ought to see the Electrically operated Cash Register now in use at Messrs. TREACHER & CO., LTD. It saves time, trouble, and money and prevents dishonesty and mistakes. Hence more than 15,00,000 Merchants of the World are our Satisfied Users.
THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COY.,
626 Dalal Street.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 8th inst. at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.,
The property of an European gentleman consisting of large dining table, arm and armless chairs, teak and blackwood sideboard, blackwood carved chimoneers, sofas and chairs, teakwood and blackwood glass door almyrahs, teakwood and blackwood cloth presses, blackwood wardrobe chival glass, dressing chest of drawers, large writing tables, hat stand, blackwood glass door book case, fancy easy chairs, music cabinets, soiled linen basket, flower vases, meatsafes, towel horses, iron cots with mattresses, table and hanging lamps, carpets rugs, glass and crockeryware etc., etc.
On account of the underwriters. One case drilling machine and parts of one case lathe consisting of one lag and 5 change wheels.
One water jacketed iron pot for printer roller composition with gas fittings.
AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 Bay waler gelding, 16 hands, aged 10, broken to single and double harness, a strong sound and honest horse.

On SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Abdool Cadur Habutbhoy's bungalow, Lamington Road, Tardeo, near the Tardeo Bridge, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, made to order by Madrasi carpenters, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, arm and armless chairs, large mirror table, sideboard and dumb-waiters, drawing room suite, lined silk tapestry, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room fancy cabinets, fancy single and double glass door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, clothes and gown presses, revolving top writing table with master key, fancy teapoys, low chairs and easy chairs, bentwood chairs, brass and iron bedsteads, large wooden bedstead, table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, rugs, etc., etc., the property of R. K. Dotiwala, Esq., proceeded to Calcutta and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed properties, at Walkeshwar, Karelwadi and Modikhana, Fort.

Suit No. 936 of 1914.
Hooseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy,
vs.
Khan Md. Cassumbhoy and others.

Under instructions from Messrs. Hooseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy and Khan Mahomed Cassambhoy, the Receivers appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on the days and time mentioned below, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties on the premises:—

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 8th May, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground now of freehold tenure together with the bungalow, messuage or tenement and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 24,600 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 31 and 87, New Nos. 16372 and 759, Old Survey Nos. 5/29 and 30, New Survey Nos. 1/7169 and 2/7169, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property belonging to the estate of the late Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., and partly by the property of Fazal Peroo Mahomed, on or towards the West partly by the Nepean Sea Road and partly by the said Mount Pleasant Road, on or towards the North by the water-course, and on or towards the South by the said Mount Pleasant Road, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 3265, Street No. 33, Mount Pleasant Road.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th May, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement three thousand and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 123, together with the tenements or buildings, standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 46, 48 and 49, and which premises are situate at and on the North side of Churney Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly of Syed Hoosein bin Syed Ahmed and now in the hands of the heirs of the said Syed Hoosein bin Syed Ahmed, on or towards the West by the Ateshbheram, or Fire Temple of Framji Cowasjee, on or towards the North partly by the burial ground of Sullamanee Bohras, and partly by the property formerly of Haji Joosub Balladina and now of the heirs of the said Syed Hoosein bin Syed Ahmed and on or towards the South by the Churney Road aforesaid.

On FRIDAY, the 14th May, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or premises, standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort walls of Bombay, on the eastern side of Mody Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 682, New No. 5871, Old Survey No. 1074, New Survey No. 8593, and assessed by the Municipality under A. Ward No. , Street No. , and containing by admeasure-

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.—(*Continued.*)

ment 208 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Mody Street aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by the house of Parpia Pradhan and partly by the house of Ramji Chatoor, on or towards the North by the house of Ramji Chatoor, and on or towards the South by the house of Moosa Mapla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED, OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel, a large quantity of condemned, old and unserviceable stores such as empty iron drums, empty paint kegs, empty varnish tins, empty kerosine oil tins, bath tubs, galvanized iron, buckets, chunam pans, watering cans, lamps of sorts, iron buckets, empty acid jars, tin scrap, augers, screw spanners, wrenches hammers, shovels, pick-axes cast iron and wrought iron scrap, jack screw, vice benches and anvils, gunny bags, docras and old turpentine pieces, beam scale with weights, asbeotos blankets, broken lorries and wheels, broken furniture, partable forges and bellow smith, empty cask chimneys and shovels, kerosine oil cases empty packing cases, cask of staves and hoop iron, empty casks of chalk and powder, oil tanks, coir and manilla rope glass scrap, cases of oil, woollen and cotton cutting cloth, obsolete books and forms, rantis, cylinder for Washington lamp, old files, rubber scrap, and cuttings leather pump, copper scrap, brass burners, bib cocks, copper and aluminum utensils, electric bulbs, regulator for 24 volts fans, leather hose pipe and belting, vacuum hose pipes, canvas belting and hose pipes, leather cutting and scrap, galvanized iron scrap, old record of store department, enamelled ironware, old cycle tyres, measuring tapes, stamping pads, leather belts, type boxes, hurricane lanterns office clocks, old clothing, empty ink bottles, etc., etc.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 7th May, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Pieces of Land with a Well and Mango and other trees, near Mount Mary Church and next to Dr. D'Monte's Bungalow at Bandra.

Under instructions from and by the order of the Mortgagee, and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Nanabhoy Jamasji Khokhawala Administrator of the estate and effects of Jamasji Dossabhoy Paghdiwalla and at the risk of the said Nanabhoy Jamasji Khokawala (an insolvent) Bai Dhunbaiji, widow of the said Jamasji Dossabhoy Paghdiwala, Bai Cooverbai, wife of Dinshaw Rustomji Bharucha, Bai Dinbai, wife of Jamsetji Cowasji Muccadum, and Bai Tehmina, daughter of the said Jamasji Dossabhoy Paghdiwala, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 9th day of May, 1915, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the premises at Bandra, the undermentioned property in pursuance and exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 9th day of February, 1912, and made between the said Nanabhoy Jamasji Khokhawala administrator of the estate and effects of the said Jamasji Dossabhoy Paghdiwala of the first part, the said Nanabhoy Jamasji Khokhawala of the second part, the said Nanabhoy Jamasji Khokhawala, Bai Dhunbaiji, widow of Jamasji Dossabhoy Paghdiwala, Bai Cooverbai, wife of Dinshaw Rustomji Bharucha, Bai Dinbai, wife of Jamsetji Cowasji Muccadum, and Bai Tehmina, daughter of Jamasji Dossabhoy Paghdiwala of the third part and the Mortgagee of the fourth part.

All those five plots of land with a well and mango and other trees thereon, situate, lying and being at Bandra in the District of Thana, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, viz; (1) plot bearing survey No. 280 and part of pot No. 1, measuring 3½ gunthas, (2) plot bearing Survey No. 281, pot No. 12, measuring 1 guntha (3) plot bearing Survey No. 281 and part of Falni No. 1, measuring ¼ guntha, (4) plot bearing Survey No. 282, pot No. 2, measuring 1 acre, 11½ gunthas, and (5) plot bearing Survey No. 282, pot No. 3, measuring 6¼ gunthas and which said five plots form three pieces of land as follows:—

First.—All that piece of land with a well therein and mango tres thereon, admeasuring six thousand five hundred and sixty-four (6,564) square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North partly by the property of Pestonji Dadabhoy and partly by he property of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Menist, on or towards the East partly by the property of Daniel Jao Paul and partly by the property of Thomas Evas Paul and Philip Francis Paul, on or towards the West partly by a gowan or public passage and partly by the property of Mr. Menist which said piece of land is registered under Survey No. 282 and was formerly in the possesion of Antonio Domingo de Souza, deceased.

Secondly.—All that piece of vacant varkas land containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North partly by the property of D. Fernandes and partly by the property of S. Pereira, on the South by the property of P. Zavier on the East by the property of Louis Misquita, and on the West by the property of Philip Pereira, and which said land is registered under Survey No. 280, and was formerly in the possesion of the said Antonio Domingo de Souza, deceased.

Thirdly.—All that piece of land bearing Survey No. 281, pot No. 12, admeasuring

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.,—(Contd.)

one guntha, and bounded on the East by land of Pascol Andrew Dhosa, on the West by the land of the said Jamasji Dossabhoy, on the South by the land of Marilai Philip Souls, and on the North by the land of Zuran Augustil Manul Fonscia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to Messrs. Merwanji, Kola, Romer, Bilimoria, and Co. Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at No. 14, K. Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 9TH MAY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On SUNDAY, the 9th day of May, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Wode House," Middle Colaba, just opposite the Colaba Post Office. very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood made to order household furniture, comprising sliding dining table, dining room chairs, handsome mirrored sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, large plate cupboard, rich glass and porcelainware, rich platedware, rich upholstered drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome hall cabinets, corner cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano by Samour Dove and Co., marble top tables, fancy teapoys, rich engravings, rich table ornaments, China hall cabinets, iron double and single bedsteads specially made to order carved almirahs, English and teakwood chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, reclining sofas, easy chairs, hatstands, bead door chicks, glass door book cases, bo ks, gramophone machine with records, the "Empire" typewriter, handsome light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis Victoria in good condition, copper and aluminium utensils, garden flower pots, etc, etc.

The property of A. Collonello, Esq., proprietor Messrs. C. C. Collonello and Sons and Co., proceeded to Italy.

Property of another gentleman:—
1 handsome C. spring rubber-tyred English Brougham in good condition.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 13TH MAY, AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.), FINE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE OAK-WOOD, ENGLISH AND SELECTED WOOD, ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, the 13th day of May, 1915, at 2-30, p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 5, New Marine Lines very valuable and handsome, artistic English and selected wood household furniture by well known English makers, Dewji Canji and others and made to order comprising sliding dining table, morocco lined dining room chairs, handsome English sideboard, English dinner wagon and dumbwaiter teakwood meat safes, rich glass and porcelainware, rich upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, rich toned iron framed cottage piano, rich table ornaments, roll topped office table, iron bedsteads, mirror and panel door made to order almyrahs, clothes and hanging presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand table, reclining sofas, English chest of drawers, Remington typewriter No. 8, etc., etc.

The property of W. Whyte, Esqr., lately Manager of Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ltd., proceeded to Colombo and also the property of another gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days prior to the sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th May, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
AT 6-30 TWICE TO-NIGHT AT 10 P.M.
Last Night of the gifted Comedienne
MISS PEGGY PARIS
To be seen at the Piano
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
In New Topical and Patraotic Numbers
Our Exclusive Drama
"WITH EYES OF LOVE"
Topical Budget, Comedy Comics, etc.
TO-MORROW AT 6-30
Benefit Performance
Special for Families under the Patronage of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.
in aid of
The Bombay Presidency Women's Branch, War Relief Fund,
NAVAL BRANCH.
Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1, Plan at ROSE & CO.
To-morrow 10 o'clock Show
AT EDWARD'S THEATRE
Opening Debut of
SISTERS CASTELLO
Tangoists.
MAD'LLE BARTELLE
Lady Juggler.

THE SKATING RINK.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
The Rink will be kept open on the following days during the hot Season.
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Evening Sessions 6 to 8, with Band.
Sunday Morning Sessions as usual.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

ROSHANARA

The Famous English Dancer

SUPPORTED BY

Miss GLADY GAYLORD

The Famous American Prima Donna and

HENRY de BRAY

Society Dancer and Entertainer.

The season will commence on **Saturday, May 15th**, not on Saturday the 8th as originally advertised. Miss Roshanara sends her greetings and regrets the delay which is due to the party's unavoidably late sailing from Colombo.

TWO SHOWS DAILY

(Including Sundays)

at 6-30 & 10 o'clock.

Booking at **S. ROSE & Co.**

Prices, Rs. 3, 2, 1, Annas 8 & 4.

NOTICE TO THE ARTISTES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

THE DEDICATION TO

ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

VACANT DATES EARLY JUNE.

1. Artistes and companies will bear in mind th following facts while applying for occupancy—
   Royal Opera House is reserved for Artistes of reputed ability who can substantiate their claims to such position.
2. During such times as it may not be occupied by artistes of the above class it shall be used as a place for very select Cinema Pictures for both an instructive and entertaining nature.
3. Royal Opera House proved a favourite resort for the elite of Bombay when opened in a semi-complete state, and it is therefore notified that only those able to entertain such a class will succeed here.
4. Performances by Matheson Lang, Bandmann Opera Co., Charles Howitt and A. Phillips Comedy Co., The Brothers Cherniavsky, Maud Allan, Roshanara, Pekin Mistries and many others including Amateur Companies have made several records of "House Full" and on many such nights the receipts exceeded £309.
5. Artistes will have the advantage of the use of a high class stock scenery (painted by Geo. Helmsley of London) and elaborate stage lighting and up-to-date Arc and Spot Light effects.
6. Artistes will have the convenience of 24 Dressing Rooms, each equipped with electric fan, lights and all requisites with an abundant supply of water. There are hot and cold shower baths on the premises, which is a rare convenience even in England.

All communications to be addressed to the Proprietor.

The Booking Agents Messrs. S. ROSE & Co

BOMBAY.

Artistes and Companies who had unvoidably to be refused, owing to Royal Opera House being under construction, will please renew their application for occupancy.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.

From the Palace & Palladium, London.

THE BRIGHT AND BREEZY ONES.

Edwin Emmeline

BRETT AND ORFORD

BRETT AND ORFORD

BRETT AND ORFORD

In another bright and breezy musica skit:—

"MIXED BATHING"

Brett has another great Chorous Song: 'Whoop, Let's do it Again.

BOMBARDING PRZEMYSL ! !

War Films of special interest by Pathe's opera or who was wounded in his zeal to supply the wan s of patrons of the Excelsior.

WIFFLES' TWO ENGAGEMENTS

Wiffles' latest and best laughter raiser.

THE GRAND NATIONAL 1915
THE GRAND NATIONAL 1915
THE GRAND NATIONAL 1915

Description of the Great English Race from start to finish.

Even more exciting and thrilling than last year.

EXCELSIOR FOR COOLNESS AND COMFORT.

Public speakers and singers like Zymole Trokeys because when the voice begins to get "foggy," one dissolved in the mouth will restore the natural conditions. 19

AMUSEMENTS.

BALLIWALA'S GRAND THEATRE

BOMBAY.

BY GENERAL REQUEST

MISS GAUHAR JAN

OF CALCUTTA

Will give another **CONCERT** on

Friday 7th May 1915

at 9-30 p. m.

Reserved Seats Rs. 5 & Rs. 3.

Unreserved Rs. 2 & Re. 1.

Bookings and Tickets at the Theatre.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 6.

Widespread rainfall has occurred in Burma, north-east India, along north Madras Coast and south Peninsula.

The principal amounts are:—Table Island and Narayanganj one inch; Berhampore three; Dinajpur two; Saugor Island and Mymensingh one and a half; Bogra, Darjeeling, Purnea and Bangalore three-quarters and Cochin six.

The weather is disturbed over the bay, a storm apparently forming to the west of the Andamans.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Burma coast and a decrease in north-east India.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

A shock of slight intensity in its origin about one thousand miles away was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at twenty hours forty-nine minutes yesterday.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 6th May 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north Punjab and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab. Minimum temperature is considerably higher than usual at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is below the average at Cawnpore; night temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Temperature continues in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity has increased in Central India West. Temperature is sligthly above the average.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.15" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately cloudeq. The air is still drier than usual at Saugor Maximum temperature is in defect at Hoshangabad, minimum temperature is generally in excess except at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Night temperature is slightly above the average at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad records 0.20" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Ahmednagar and Nizamabad. Temperature is in defect at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Numerous thunderstorms have been reported from the south of the Peninsula. The noteworthy rainfall being 6.01" at Cochin. A few thundershowers also occurred in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, and on the north Madras coast. Cloud has increased in the extreme north and seas are still slight at Karachi and Dwarka.

Isolated thundershowers are likely in Mysore, Malabar and on the nerth Madras coast. Some showers may occur in Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and possibly in the south Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of May, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	65.7	75.7	47	..	10.82	0.12
Jask	96.9	83.7	54	..	0.58	—8.49
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th)	104.8	88.4	24	..	4.43	0.73
PUNJAB—						
Multan	114.3	88.6	38	..	0.95	—0.76
Rawalpindi	100.9	6.2	39	..	11.64	1.44
Lahore	106.8	82.2	51	..	5.26	1.46
Hissar	110.7	82.4	47	..	3.89	..
Ambala	101.7	82.1	37	..	5.49	—0.44
Delhi	101.8	80.0	54	..	12.10	8.90
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	106.2	83.3	63	..	8.17	6.34
Mainpuri	102.8	82.1	54	..	4.71	2.18
Jhansi	107.9	85.3	45	..	3.64	1.69
Cawnpore	98.0	80.9	61	..	3.52	1.30
Allahabad	102.2	81.0	57	..	5.06	2.78
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	118.5	87.8	33	..	1.17	—0.18
Karachi	89.0	82.0	79	..	2.43	0.84
Ajmer	109.3	85.1	42	..	3.70	2.15
Jaipore	109.5	79.7	38	..	3.03	2.03
Kotah	112.2	87.8	41	..	5.93	4.62
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	99.2	79.0	77	..	1.43	0.85
Dwarka	87.3	80.7	86	..	2.42	1.73
Veraval	83.5	81.1	86	..	1.25	0.76
Rajkot	106.2	77.4	63	..	0.46	—0.09
Bhavnagar Para	101.8	79.8	83	..	0.21	—0.48
Surat	92.3	80.1	72	..	0.33	0.44
Ahmedabad	105.0	79.0	68	..	0.33	—0.10
Deesa	107.3	80.2	69	..	0.96	0.42
Neemuch	106.4	78.8	66	..	4.69	3.77
Indore	107.3	79.1	57	..	2.89	1.85
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	106.3	78.5	37	..	3.93	1.06
Saugor	106.5	82.6	19	..	3.70	1.07
Hoshangabad	99.3	77.6	33	0.07	5.18	3.25
Khandwa	110.4	84.5	46	..	3.15	1.33
Akola	109.9	84.4	36	..	5.59	3.38
Amraoti	108.8	80.8	34	00.5	4.87	2.54
Nagpur	105.4	83.5	41	..	6.11	2.98
Chanda	106.5	85.0	57	..	6.14	2.65
Raipur	103.5	75.6	73	0.15	4.04	1.12
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.5	81.6	75	..	1.23	0.58
Ratnagiri	90.7	81.7	70	..	0.83	—0.01
Mormugao	91.6	83.7	69	..	2.03	—0.09
Karwar	90.8	83.0	74	..	6.61	4.11
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	111.4	76.1	33	..	4.95	3.39
Ahmednagar	103.7	71.7	31	..	3.63	1.84
Poona	101.0	72.1	70	..	3.39	1.60
Sholapur	106.4	77.3	44	..	7.13	4.85
Bijapur	104.7	75.3	57	..	6.76	4.39
Belgaum	96.1	69.5	74	..	6.07	1.86
Ahmedabad	103.1	74.5	42	..	5.24	3.47
Nizamabad (Indur)	104.4	78.0	30	..	4.88	2.00
Hyderabad	97.7	72.1	76	0.20	5.47	2.16
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.1	83.9	68	..	4.15	—1.04
Calicut	90.8	79.7	88	0.05	16.88	5.16
Cochin	91.7	74.7	92	6.01	34.39	16.73
Colombo	90.7	82.1	87	0.12	37.96	—1.65
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.3	76.8	83	0.25	8.24	0.63
Bellary	99.0	77.9	51	..	7.07	3.46
Cuddapah	109.4	85.6	47	..	9.39	3.95
Madras	96.7	80.8	70	..	25.49	4.39
Bangalore	90.7	68.0	77	0.78	7.30	1.10
Coimbatore	97.8	71.0	81	0.23	8.69	0.76
Trichinopoly	101.9	80.3	67	..	8.39	—3.32
Negapatam	95.3	80.7	72	..	22.22	—8.12

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATIONS' COLABA.

Bombay, 5th May, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 12 s.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.715	inches.
Temperature of Air	86.2	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.5	"
Dew Point	77.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.749	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	4.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	90.5	"
Minimum do. do.	81.5	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,SSW,WSW,W	
Movement of Wind	140	Miles.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, 6th May.)

Mr. Muhammad Kadir Shaikh, LL.B., to be Oriental Translator to Government with effect from the 1st April 1915.

Mr. Narmadashankar Devshankar Mehta, District Deputy Collector in the district of Ahmedabad, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. R. P. Lambert to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, vice Mr. C. A. B. Beatty proceeding on leave.

Mr. S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, I.C.S.

Mr. T. J. Reed, Superintendent of his Majesty's House of Correction, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month from 15th May 1915, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. F. B. Plunkett, Acting Superintendent of his Majesty's Common Prison, Bombay to act as Superintendent of his Majesty's House of Correction, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Reed.

Mr. H. J. Keess to act as Assistant Collector of Excise, Sholapur and Bijapur Districts, vice Mr. Rustam Pestanji Jehangir proceeding on leave.

The leave on medical certificate granted to Saiyid Fakhruddin Abubakar El Edrus is extended by one day.

With effect from 1st April 1915 vice Mr. W. Plunkett retired, Mr. Sorab Manekshah Bharucha to be a First Grade Deputy Collector and to continue to act as Collector of Thana, his lien on the post of Oriental Translator to Government terminating from that date.

With effect from 1st April 1915 vice Mr. Edalji Behramshah Hodivala retired Rao Bahadur Ganesh Hari Anjangaonkar to be a Third Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Narayan Chintaman Pethe to be a Fourth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Manilal Ajitrai Thakur to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Gopal Ramchandra Balekundri to be a Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Revanshiddapa Basvaneppa Kittur to be substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Muhammad Usman Isani to be a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

With effect from 1st April 1915 vice Mr. Lajaram Balkrishna Tipnis retired, Mr. Ramchandra Sadashiv Athavle to be a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector taking rank next below Mr. Ghulam M. M. Usman Isani.

Mr. Rustam Pestonji Jehangir, Assistant Collector of Excise, Sholapur and Bijapur Districts, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months with effect from 1st April 1915.

Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S. Assistant Collector, Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months with effect from 6th May 1915.

Mr. Shersing Toursing to act as a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind.

Mr. Lalbhai Ambaram to continue to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector and to do duty under the orders of the Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites, up to 30th April 1915 inclusive.

Mr. Hari Vishnu Date to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector and to do duty under the orders of the Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites, vice Mr. Lalbhai Ambaram, for a period of six months from 1st May 1915.

Mr. W. W. Smart I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Ratnagiri, and thereafter to act as Collector of Ratnagiri vice Mr. A. W. G. Chuckerbutty, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. F. J. Page to be a Member of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, vice Mr. S. J. Sarjant M. Inst. C.E., resigned.

Assistant Surgeon Geraldo Rozario DeSouza Fylinto, L.M. & S., to hold charge of the duties of the Port Health Officer, Karachi, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 27th November 1914.

The services of Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Lieutenant Alfred Master to be Captain to fill an existing vacancy. 23rd February 1915.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Harry Douglas Townend to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. 25th March 1915.

Mr. Thakordas Tulsidas Parekh, LL.B., and Mr. Barjor Shapurji Sanjana, LL.B., have been admitted as Vakils of the High Court, Bombay.

On relief by Mr. Ali Akbar, M. Inst. C.E. Superintending Engineer, Mr. Bangalore Krishnarao, L.C.E., is appointed Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, during the absence of Mr. G. Mc C. Harrison, Chief Engineer on leave.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The number of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending the 1st instant was as follows:—

Bombay City 33, Broach District 18, Surat District 41, Thana District 19, East Khandesh District 14, Nasik District 50, Ahmednagar District 3, Poona Town 4, Other places in Poona District 10, Sholapur District 11, Satara District 10, Kolaba District 3, Belgaum District 18, Hyderabad District 161 (for two weeks) Nawabshah District 10, (for last week) Larkana District 19, Sukhar District 17, (for last week), Khairpur State 1, (for last week), Cutch State 1, Kathiawar Agency 20, Rewa Kantha Agency 4, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 33 and Thar and Parkar District 1 (for last week), Total 722.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard intrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 6th May 1915 was 29.924 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's borometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

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supplied to Messrs. EWART LATHAM & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their Offices.

372 SAFES

supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director General of Post and Telegraphs in July 1912.

400 BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES

recently supplied to Government to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.

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Sub. Agents: SHROFF BROS. Opp. Whiteaway, Fort, Bombay.

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Sweet, Delicate, Lasting, Exquisite, made from the pure extracts of selected natural flowers, without mixture of alcohol or spirit. Just a few drops on your handkerchief or coat sleeves, give the smell of a real flower garden around you. No matter however powerful the scents others may be using, this Otto Dilbahar perfume comes up above them all and attracts notice in spite of them. Write for a phial today.

Price (small bottle) As. 8. Large (½ oz. bottle) Rs. 2.

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No. 155, Jooma Masjid Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

THE COTTON SLUMP EXPLAINED.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 6.

While we have been blundering about in the dark, ascribing the slump in cotton prices to all sorts of assuring and comfortable causes of purely an ephemeral nature, ridiculing at the same time the idea of anything untoward having occurred to more than temporarily depress the market, news of the most momentous significance comes through in our Reuter's commercial service, informing us casually that "prices have declined owing to the China and Japan situation." This is certainly not very illuminating, when no one here was apparently aware that anything of an unpleasant nature was taking place between the two countries. There has of course been the usual diplomatic haggling over the Kiachao affair, but from the latest report of the negotiations Reuter favoured us with, there was nothing in it to pre-suppose anything in the nature of a crisis was developing, which the American cotton barometer has been persistently for the past day or two, indicating as "stormy." How this news has only just managed to reach us, sandwiched in amongst a few commercial quotations, will probably be explained in due course. As matters stand, in the absence of anything more explicit, the entire suppression of even a hint regarding the existing Chino-Japanese imbroglio, is one of the most unaccountable incidents Bombay has ever been favoured with. We'll let it rest at that for the time being.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, May 5th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..		—
" " Imports		21,000
Mid. Americans		5.46d.
Egyptian F.G.F.		7.90d.
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	July ..	9.85
	Oct. ..	10.18
New York Official noon call	July ..	9.90
	Oct. ..	10.23
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	July ..	9.26
	Oct. ..	9.93

SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool, May 5th.

Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	21,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June.	5.40	5.41
June-July.	5.46	5.47
July-Aug.	5.52	5.53
Oct.-Nov.	5.71	5.72
Jan.-Feb.	5.78	5.79
March-April.	5.84	5.85
May-June.	5.90	5.91

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 5th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.40	5.34
June-July	5.46	5.39
July-Aug.	5.52	5.45
Aug.-Sept.	....	5.52
Oct.-Nov.	5.71	5.65
Jan.-Feb.	5.78	5.74
Mar.-April	5.84	5.80
May-June.	5.90	5.86

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, May 5th.

Good Bengal M.G.	4.05
F.G. " "	4.20
Fine " "	4.35
Good Oomra "	4.45
F.G. " "	4.60
Fine " "	4.75
Good M.G. Oomra	4.45
Fine M.G. "	4.75
Good Broach	4.90
F.G. "	5.05
Fine "	5.20

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 5th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	22,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	21,000
Futures at New York July	9.63
Previous closing price	10.06
Futures at New York Oct.	9.98
Previous closing price	10.38

Prices have declined owing to the China and Japan situation.

Spot Cotton at New York	10.05
Previous price	10.30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.12
Previous price	9.25
Futures at New Orleans July	9.39
Previous price	9.86
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.70
Previous price	10.15
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7⅞

AMERICAN DENTIST

Dr. H. de GRAAF,

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,

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PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS.

Rs. 3 only.

Fillings, Artificial teeth, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

Demand Bills	4.79.20
Silver Commercial Bars	50

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 5th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 9/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Not demanded.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Amount paid into the Bank of England about	£1,000,000
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2 7/8
Discount, Indian Bank Bill 6 m/st ..	3 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4 1/8
" " " " 6 " ..	4¼
Interest day to day loans	1½
" 7 day market loans	2

Bills. on Madras Rs. 15,000 @ 1/4.

The sum of £350,000 has been earmarked.

£168,000 has been released.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000 Rs. 78,000 were allotted to Madras.

Tenders on Madras 1-3 31/32 (Min. Rate) Received 12% about that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers—Immediate.

Rs. 5,74,000 were allotted to Calcutta	}	Rs.
Rs. 9,87,000 " " to Bombay	}	1761000
Rs. 2,00,000 " " to Madras	}	
Tenders on Calcutta } Bombay } at 1-4		
(Min. Rate) Received Calcutta } Bombay }	12%	above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

		Rs.
Rs. 3,87,000 were allotted to Calcutta	}	
Rs. 1,87,000 " " to Bombay	}	11,61,000
Rs. 5,87,000 " " Madras	}	
Tenders on Calcutta } Bombay } at 1-3 31/32		
(Min. Rate) Received Calcutta } Bombay }	12%	above that rate in full.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 34,88,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 30,00,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 5th

WHEAT.

Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May-June Paid	65
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July inclusive Paid	66/6
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July	64

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—Sellers	64
Barletta Russo—Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85% ex-Ship. April-May.	49½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Value	55
Rapeseed, Brown; 416 lbs. ex-Ship. April-May	51½
Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. May-June.	56
Calcutta Linseed, May-June Paid & Sellers	55/3

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June Value	52

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull—Value	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£78½
Copper Braziers	£98
Yellow Metal	10½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£16

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal, nominally	30

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June	2/6
Ceylon Rubber	2/3

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay. Duty Paid, according to quality	22/3 to 23/3

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 4th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta—	
June	18/1½
July	17/7½
August-September	17/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.—	
June	18/3
July	17/9
August-September	17/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta—	
June	19/10½
July	19/4½
August-September	19/0
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.—	
June	20
July	19/6
August-September	19/1½

London, May 5th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June	18/1½
July	17/7½
August-September	17/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
June	18/3
July	17/9
August-September	17/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta	
June	20
July	19/6
August-September	19/1½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. June	20/1½
July	19/7½
August-September	19/3

Firm.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	40
" " Mutton "	41

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 7.

The Market this morning opened quiet but in spite of lower prices there was little inclination to buy.

Later in the day there came a further rapid decline owing to advices from America showing a very big drop. The decline in America was due to the Chino-Japanese crisis and at the same time the severe depression in prices there caused the Market here to decline very rapidly, with the result that a few buyers came out and a large business was done in K/Akola Broach and Bengals all for May contracts.

Towards the close the Market was steady and showed an advance of Rs. 2/3 from the lowest quotations of the day.

New crops are weak with little demand.

We quote:—

Fine M. G. Broach, May, 202.
Fine M. G. Bengal, May 147.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola, May, 170.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good M. G. Broach, April, 231-2.
Fully Good Bengal, January, 166.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	242	Apr.25/16
M. G. "	207	..	..	May 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	..	176	..	Jan. 25/16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	163	150	..	May 1915
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
H G. Bijapur	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	191	..	..	May 1915.
M. G. Nagpore	188	..	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	186	..	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	183	..	..	Do.
M. G. Oomrawatee description. ..	180	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple	177/8	..	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	211	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	193	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	197	May25/15
M. G. Miraj	..	..	215	Do.
M. G. Compta.	..	..	214	Do.
M. G. Bengals ..	161/2	..	..	Do
M. G. Akola, Khgm:. ..	183	..	..	July. 1915
M. G. Akola, Khgm:. ..	208	..	..	Jan. 1916

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 5th May, 1915:—

Cotton ..	14,168 Bales.
Wheat ..	61,434 cwts.
Linseed ..	24,205 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ..	1,291 "
Ginjellyseed ..	204 "
Poppyseed ..	1,125 "
Groundnuts ..	3,386 "
Castorseed ..	4,344 "
Rice ..	1,230 "
Myrabollams ..	4,109 "
Cottonseed ..	5,807 "
Mowraseed ..	100 "
Gram ..	4,220 "
Joowar ..	4,775 "
Maize ..	17 "
Barley ..	266 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. .. Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi .. Rs. 6-7, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. .. Rs. 6, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. .. Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.
Ready .. Rs. 6-13, B. T. per cwt.
Forward .. Rs. 7-7, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore .. Rs. 6-7, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah .. Rs. 6-9, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni .. Rs. 6-8, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat .. Rs. 7-2, R. D. per cwt.

Poppyseed.
Ready .. Rs. 6-10, B. T. per cwt.
Groundnuts .. Rs. 28, B. T. per cwt.
Mowraseed .. Rs. 3-14, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready .. Rs. 5-9, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed .. Rs. 2-10, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. .. Rs. 42, B. T. per candy nominal.
Black Katni .. Rs. 36, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat .. Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Kathiawar .. Rs. 44-8, B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore .. Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready .. 1s. 3 15-16d.
D. D. Mail .. 1s. 3 31-32d.
T. T. Forward .. 1s. 3 15-16d. May.

Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do Do. Forward .. 1s. 3 4 3-16d. June.
Do. 4 Months ready .. 1s. 4¼d.
Francs 3 m-s. do .. 173¾
60 d-s. Hong-Kong .. 133½
Do. Shanghai .. 170
60 d-s. Yokohama .. 149 to 149½.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 6.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained in a very excited state to-day and the prices underwent a rapid and smart drop owing to certain vague rumours in connection with the war. The rapid and sudden advance which characterized the Market during the last month and a half was unwarranted by any substantial causes and consequently when any rumour of a grave character is in the air the effect produced on the Stock Exchange is of a very depressing nature. Yesterday the Market closed a little bit firm, but it opened weak to-day and the prices sagged swiftly during the course of the day on account of heavy selling by bull operators. The closing tone was weak.

There was no appreciable change in the quotation of Tata Iron and Steel shares to-day.

In Mill shares Davids opened at Rs. 540 but closed at Rs. 522½.

Fazulbhai changed hands at Rs. 42, in the morning but gradually declined and closed at Rs. 40¾.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 980 to Rs. 950.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,120.

Centrals dropped to Rs. 1,885, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,480, Kohinoor to Rs. 775, Finlays to Rs. 270, Simplex to Rs. 262½, Currimbhai to Rs. 175, Crescent to Rs. 86¼.

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood unchanged at Rs. 920.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 219.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood firm at Rs. 101 and Deferred at Rs. 197.

Tapti Valley Railway shares were quoted at Rs. 570. Mandra Bhon Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 49½. Sind Light Railway shares stood at Rs. 175.

Telephones were firm at Rs. 114.

Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs 1,605.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was recorded at Rs. 93½ and Rs. 93¼.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (short dated) were placed at Rs. 99.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

The Share Market was characterised by a continued demand for jute mill shares, which changed hands in increasing numbers at prices that were well maintained although there was no sensational rise in rates. In section devoted to coal shares Phularitand, Jumoni and Bokaro-Ramghur were made favourites and were in strong request. There was less inquiry for tea shares, but a large business was reported in miscellaneous section. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 11, 11/4; Bhalgora 23, 23/4; Bokaro and Ramghur 13, 13/4, 13/6; Borrea (ord.) 6/2; Ghusick 11/8; Gopalichuck 7/8, 7/12; Jumoni 4/2, 4/4; Phularitand 3/4, 3/8, 3/10, 3/12; Raneegunge 22/12; South Govindpur 7/12; Soodeh 4/4; Sutkidih 10/8; Teetulmuri 10, 10/4, 10/6.

Jute:—Albion (ord.) 275, 276; Alliance (ord.) 146, 146/8; Alliance (prefs.) 98; Auckland (ord.) 107, 108; Barnagore 77/8, 78, 79; Belvedere (ord.) 128, 129; Clive (ord.) 60; Dalhousie (ord.) 137, 138, 139; Delta (ord.) 175, 176, 177; Empire (ord.) 12/6, 12/8, 12/10; Fort Gloster (ord.) 201, 202; Fort William (ord.) 59, 60, 61; Howrah (ord.) 131; Hooghly (ord.) 14/8, 14/12; Hooghly (prefs.) 11/8; Kamarhatty (ord.) 154, 155; Kanknarrah (ord.) 248, 249, 250; Northbrook (ord.) 13/2, 13/6; Reliance (ord.) 123, 125.

Tea:—Eastern 123; East India 100; Kalachera 110.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank 300; Beechwood Estate 6½ per cent. Debentures 104; Calcutta Real Property Debentures 107; Clive Buildings Debentures 101; Calcutta Ice 11/4; Sera-Seraj Railway 1.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 93/8.

GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BOMBAY AGENCIES CLOSED DOWN.

As the following Marine and Fire Insurance Companies had failed to apply for a license under the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order issued by the Government of India, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause 6, sub-clauses (2) and (3). of the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order, the Bombay Government have directed these Insurance Companies to deposit all the assets of their trade or business with the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns in the Bombay residency:—

Assurance Union of Hamburg of 1865, Hamburg Assurance Co., Continental Insurance Co., German Marine Insurance Co., German Re & Co. Insurance Co., Lloyd of Cologne General Insurance Co., Transatlantic Marine Insurance Co., Achen & Munich Fire Insurance Co., Magdeburg Fire Insurance Co., General Insurance Co., of Trieste, Nord Deutsche Insurance Co., Albingia Fire Insurance Co., Nord Deutsche Fire Insurance Co., Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Co., Hansiatic Insurance Co., of 1877, General Marine Insurance Co., of Dresden, Upper Rhine Insurance Co., Prussian National Insurance Co., (Fire).

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports received from the mofussil there was rain during the week ending May 4 in the Konkan, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. Picking of cotton is in progress in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Belgaum, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Harvesting of rabi crops is almost completed. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation is progressing. The supply of fodder was adequate except in two mahals of Karachi, two talukas of Thar and Parkar, and one of Nawabshah and one of Hyderabad. Agricultural stock was in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Poona. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Prices of food-grains were generally steady.

NO PAINS—NO GAINS

BUT what do you gain if you have pain in any part of your body—be it headache, backache, rheumatism, neuralgia or pain in the joints or muscles? Certainly in that case you really gain if you take pains to get a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB from your Chemist. It gives relief in a rub. See that you get PAIN-RUB and no substitute to avoid disappointment.

Of all Stores & Chemists.

MADON SONS & Co.,

(The Original Madon's)

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Phone No. 706.

Zymole Trokeys are popular because they are pleasant in taste; they loosen tight, dry coughs and strengthen the throat. 25

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS' EXAMINATION.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

The following is the list of successful candidates at the Mechanical Engineers' Examination under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act held on 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th April 1915.

FIRST CLASS.

Jijibhai Dayaram Patel, Nariman Rustomji Pithawalla, Hargovind Parashram Dave, Jagannath Sadashiv Sutavani, Laxman Ganesh Patharkar, Vishwanath Balaji Naravane.

SECOND CLASS.

Dhirajlal Trikamlal Mistry, Ramchandra Mohanji Divecha, Nana Savlaram Ghadge Sadasheo Balkrishna Panchwalli, Ganesh Anant Purandhare, Ambalal Motibhai Patel, Amratlal Chunilal Shah, Thakorlal Jugaldas Gandhi, Barkat Ram Eshwardas Gosain, Vishvanath Vithalji Rajgor, Shripad Dattatraya Chitale, M. R. Krishnaswami Iyer, Guru Dutt Sethi, Ratilal Munjibhai Kotak, Raghunath Govind Shukla, Sivasa Lacasa Kalburgi, Kamalakar Appaji Muzumdar, Maganlal Devabhai Jagirdar, Revabhai Chhaganbhai Patel, Madhav Keshav Phansalkar, Ellappa Tippajee Kotekar, Chunilal Tulsibhai Patel, Krishnaji Balwant Dhavle, Chhotalal Maganlal Nanavati, Popatlal Hemchand Shah, Gur Sahailal Moolri, Rai Alauddin, Burjorji Bomanji Gimi.

THIRD CLASS.

Kalabhoy Gandabhoy Chavda, Rustomjee Framjee Bhathena, Laldas Ghelabhai, Bhura Hari Vara, Jamiatram Vakhatram Pandya, Govind Ramchandra Hajare, Kesheo Narayan Hulyal, Shaik Abdoolla, Damoo Rakhmaji Muluk, Purshotam Vishnoo Bhide, Kashinath Kalyanrao Phanse, Babaji Rama, Mohanlal Shanker Mistri, Narayan Narsee Sikliger, Dhanjishah Hormusji Patel, Kashiram Damodar Lohar, James Andrews, Gulabji Bhaiji Patel, Pandhari Baloo Chavan, Ganoo Govind, Keshedal Kallianji Vyas, Bapoo Yesoo Jadav, Anna Rangaiya Kamti, Jethalal Pitamber Shahbuwa, Papa Rahiman Shaik, Nizamudin Noorudin, Thawarjee Chunilal Mistry.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 6.

The fifth annual report of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science submitted to the Viceroy as Patron states among other things that in August 1912 the auditor brought to the notice of the Council the fact that in connection with the erection of the Institute buildings the estimates had been greatly exceeded and that the Council stood committed to expenditure which was much beyond its visible resources.

A detailed enquiry followed and at a meeting held on the 26th and 27th August the Council resolved to request the Director to furnish explanations regarding certain matters and at the same time to acquaint the Patron with the situation which had arisen.

The Director who was then on leave immediately returned to India and having appealed to the Patron declined to discuss matters with the Council.

In December difficulties arose in the Institute with the students of the Applied Chemistry Department who were dissatisfied with the arrangements made for their work by the Council who requested that this question as well as other difficulties might be referred to a Committee of Inquiry which the Patron had decided to appoint. The report of the Committee of enquiry has not been published. In accordance with the suggestions made by the Patron arrangements have been come to with Dr. Travers and Prof. Rudolf under which they have both retired. About the same time a note on the finances of the Institute was prepared and submitted to the Committee of Inquiry with the request that they should ask the Government of India to make a grant of 5 lakhs to the Institute to enable the programme of building work to be carried out as originally contemplated.

The Government of India have been good enough to make a grant of four lakhs to the Institute.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

There were no tenders for Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 6th May 1915, at 15 29/32 and 15 27/32d. the rupee, respectively.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO.; LD., throughout the island and presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—

Note—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—

K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,
Chief Agents.
17-19, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 5th		
Alavi	Fanning	Moulmein
May 6th.		
Chakdara	Sparrow	Durban

DEPARTURES

May 5th		
Dandolo	Giacopello	Calcutta
Vita	Commack	Busreh

S. S. Alavi:—The steamer Alavi, 2,324 tons, Captain M. Fanning, arrived here on Tuesday evening from Moulmein which port she left on the 4th ultimo, with a general cargo and four deck passengers on board.

S. S. Chakdara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakdara, 1,581 tons, Captain W. R. Sparrow, arrived here yesterday from Durban, having left that port on the 5th April last with general goods and 21 saloon and 376 deck passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Thursday, May 6th, 1915.

A. Lord Tredegear	Griffiths	T. Morrison & Co
C City of Poona	McNeil	K. Nixson & Co
D& E Taisho Maru	Gawa	N. Y. Kaisha
F. Fluent	Hutchinson	D. Nanjee & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati		K. N. & Co
Buyo Maru	Kamataka	Shaw Wallace & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Capri	Alberto	Baldovino & Co
5 Budrie		T. M. & Co
7 Kaveri		B. S. N. & Co
12 Iyo Maru	Komato	N. Y. Kaisha
14 Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Guttenfels	Curtis	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Jersey Moor	Barton	Reill Bros.
5 Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co
6 Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alavi	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Angus	Leyzell	A. Yule & Co
Chakdara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
Clan Farquhar	Kerr	T. M. & Co
Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co
Hellas	Berg	F. F. Campbell & Co
Nour-el-Bahr	Nacoda	G. A. Mithwani.
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
Schwedagon	Creagh	Indo. B. P. Co
Singu	Reid	Shaw Wallace & Co

EXPORTS.

May 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Poona (s) 10 bales wool, M. Laxuimaran; 35 bales wool B. Chitandas; 128 bales wool E. Dossa & Co.; 450 bales cotton E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 200 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Poona (s) 3,964 cwt. wheat John Facheri.

Feluent (s) 350 cwts. Poppyseed M. Somjee; 312 cwts. gum, J. Nurbharam & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Poona (s) 200 bales cotton F. F. Campbell & Co.; 50 bales cotton N. Rajaram & Co.; 200 bales cotton James Finlay & Co.; 75 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR HULL.

Angus (s) 4,000 cwt. Castorseed Volkart Bros.; 6,000 cwt. castorseed K. Devchand & Co.; 14,000 cwt. Rapeseed Sanday & Co.; 2,500 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co.; 18,000 cwt. wheat Sanday & Co.

FOR NEW YORK,

Caledonia (s) 8 bales woollen carpets Thomas Cook & Sons.

Lord Fredegar (s) 192 cwts. gum olibanum M. Jafferbhoy; 50 cwts. cashunuts R. Jewandas & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 13 cwts. mal canes D. S. Postwala; 400 cwts. dry ginger M. Jaferbhoy.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Lord Tredegar (s) 150 cks. goat skins E. N. Stein.

FOR PORT SAID.

Jersey Moor (s) 36,000 cwts. wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Taishoo Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton N. Rajaram & Co.; 94 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha.

Iyo Maru (s) 100 bales cotton F. F. Campbell & Co.; 400 bales cotton T. Yuasa; 800 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 150 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co.; 1,950 cwts. hides fleshing for manure Besho & Co.; 1 cwt. ivory A. Laduck.

FOR OSAKA.

Taishoo Maru (s) 100 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co.; 76 bales cotton T. Nishimatsu & Co.; 4 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

Iyo Maru (s) 100 bales cotton F. F. Campbell & Co.; 550 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co.; 144 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Iyo Maru (s) 100 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co.; 183 bales cototn M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKACHI.

Iyo Maru (s) 1,066 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Iyo Maru (s) 488 bales 3 bundles cotton yarn, W. H. Brady & Co.; 100 bales cotton yarn Tata Sons & Co.; 200 bales cotton yarn, Sasoon J. David & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Singu from Rangoon, Agents, Shaid Wallace & Co.:—371,500 gals, 1,085 cases, kersoine oil, 1,566 drums benzine, 10,469 drums petrol, 684 cases lubricating oil, 9 drums mineral grease.

S. S. Iyo Maru from Tokyo, Agents, N. Y. Kaisha:—2,352 casks cement, 92 cases glass beads, 64 cases bangles, 258 cases glass bottles, 91 cases glass globes, 2 cases pearl beads, 55 cases clocks, 730 bags, 175 cases sulphur, 100 casks sulphate of copper, 300 cases cassia, 487 cases camphor, 50 bags coffee, 3 cases gambier, 41 cases bamboo sticks, 329 bundles rattans, 7 bags, 3 packages rice, 2 bags soy, 30 cases brass sheets, 14 cases metal lamp, 21 cases yellow metal sheets, 50 cases copper wire, 10 cases beer, 15 cases camphor oil, 2 cases paper, 60 cases, 111 bundles, gum Benjamin, 10 cases paper provisions, 500 bags sago flour 6 bundles turpentive, 100 cases, 3,025 bags sugar, 10 cases perfumery, 7 cases toilet soap, 1 case soap, 2 cases cigar case, 877 bags betelnuts, 125 bags dry ginger, 91 bags nutmegs, 48 bags lang pepper, 1 bag tea, 38 cases cotton yarn, 57 cases, 227 bales cotton goods, 144 cases spun silk yarn, 4 cases silk goods, 10 cases umbrella materials, 25 bags, 14 cases, vegetable wax, 365 bundles, 4,778 pieces wooden planks.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail due at 6 a.m.
Bombay University, Election of a representative to the Legislative Council.
Annual Fair of Hazrat Syed Mastan Shah Kadiri, Mastan Tank Road, New Nagpada.
Kitte-Bhandari Amateurs: "Bhaubandhaki" Grand Theatre 9-45 p.m. in aid of education fund.

SATURDAY, MAY 8.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce balloting for a representative to the Legislative Council and a Trustee of the Port of Bombay.
P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, Annual Meeting, 4-30 p.m.

MONDAY, MAY 10.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Annual Meeting, Esplanade Road, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

DE COURCY—At Wellington, on the 28th April 1915, the wife of Captain the Hon. M. W. R. de Courcy, 32nd Sikh Pioneers, of a daughter.

BETROTHAL.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place in the autumn between Captain J. F. Gray, Royal Engineers, son of the late George Wyndham Gray of Salhampton, Somerset, and of Mrs. Gray of Framingham, Norfolk, and Winifred, younger daughter of Admiral A. K. Bickford, C. M. G., J. P., and of the late Mrs. Bickford of the Grange, Uckfield, Sussex.

DEATHS.

MCANDREW—Killed in action on the 10th March 1915, at Neuve Chapelle, Lieut.-Col. George Bunbury McAndrew, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regt., younger son of the late Major-General George McAndrew, Bengal Staff Corps.

HUMPHRIES—At The Vicarage, Hopton Cangeford, Ludlow on the 4th April 1915 Edgar de Montford Humphries, I.C.S., aged 41.

HARRIS—At the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, on Saturday, the 24th April 1915, of pneumonia after measles, Claude Norman Harris, aged 8 years and 8 months, pupil of North Point College, and only son of Marie and George J. Harris, of the East Indian Railway.

PERKINS—In France, on the 28th April 1915, of wounds received in action, Major A.E. Perkins, 40th Pathans. Deeply regretted by his brother officers.

SHUTTLEWORTH—At Ashton House, Dehra Doon, on the 29th April 1915, Jessie, widow of the late Mr. E. J. Shuttleworth (Indian Police, Bengal), aged 77 years.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

159.—Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—No. 8455 Vol. F. G. Kennedy.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lieut.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March.—"Wellington" .....Zehle.
Selection.—"The Little Michus" .....Messager.
Valse.—"Quand L'Amour Meurt" ...Cremieux.
Selection.—"Faust" .....Gounod.
Gavotte from.—"Mignon" .....Thomas.
Egyptian Serenade.—"Amina" .....Lincke.
Melodies from.—"The Quaker Girl" Monckton.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Persia with the homeward Mails of the 1st instant arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. yesterday.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The fifth anniversary of the Accession day to the Throne of his Majesty the King-Emperor was celebrated here yesterday. In honour of the occasion, the Union Jack was hoisted on all the Government and public offices.

A MAHOMEDAN FAIR.

The Annual Fair of Hazrat Syed Mastan Shah Kadiri will be held to-day at Mastan Tank Road, New Nagpada, at 9 p.m., when the Sandal ceremony will be performed and Maoulood Sharif recited.

'CURE" FOR JAUNDICE.

Phillip Fernandiz, a Goanese, aged 28 years, residing at Duncan Road, who was suffering from jaundice, was branded on the left arm at his own request as a cure. Tetanus set in and he was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died on Wednesday.

ALLEGED RUSE.

Jamshedji Kahanjibhoy, a general merchant in the Crawford Market, reports to the Police that a Hindu, who gave his name as Dinanath Rugnathdas, came to him on the 25th ultimo and introduced himself as a fruit merchant of Singapore. He further alleges that the man showed him a letter purporting to show that he expected Rs. 1,700 by post and induced the complainant to advance him Rs. 175 and hand over mangoes of the value of Rs. 58. Dinanath has since disappeared.

RED CROSS GIFTS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.

A few days ago the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association issued an appeal for Red Cross Gifts for the sick and wounded in the Persian Gulf. Since then 69 cases have been sent direct to the Director of Medical Services at Basra and it is pointed to that more are urgently required. Articles of summer clothing should be sent to the War Gifts Depot, Bombay, where arrangements will be made for the early despatch of the same.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS

Four attacks and one death from plague occurred in Bombay on Wednesday, out of a total mortality of 63 from all causes. The total mortality on the corresponding day of 1914 was 124 and in 1913 it was 117. Two of the plague attacks were reported from Mahalaxmi, and one each from Chukla and Byculla. The total number of rats caught on Wednesday was 2,098, out of which 66 were found to be plague stricken. A Ward contributed 3 of these, B Ward 35, C Ward 14, D Ward 4 E Ward 8, F Ward nil, and G Ward 2.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Wajibai, aged 15 years.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased lived with her husband Amarsing Shivram at Parel. About 8-30 p.m. on Tuesday Amarsing returned home from work when he found the deceased siting on a bench in the passage, with her back to the entrance. As he entered, the deceased cried out—"who was that"—and stood up on the bench and fell over the railing of the verandah on to the ground, a height of about 15 feet. The railing was about a foot and a half high. She was picked up in an unconscious state and removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she died on Wednesday night. Medical evidence was to the effect that death was due to the fracture of the base of the skull.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

On the first of the current month, the abovenamed Association was ushered into its sixth year of existence and its progress during these years has been such that the promoters have every reason to feel gratified. In this large city where there is a congestion of caste and sub-caste associations tending to divide the Hindu community and create much sectarian spirit, it was a happy idea of the promoters to establish a central organisation for all Hindus without distinction, aiming at the religious, educational and social improvement of the whole community. The Association has enlisted the sympathies of a large number of leading Hindu gentlemen of both the Marathi and Gujarati sections. The membership has risen to 257 and the financial stability of the institution was materially improved last year. The new activities shown by the Association last year were the opening of indoor games with social gatherings on suitable occasions and the holding of Emerson classes and Hari Kirtans on Hindu holidays. It is proposed to take up the following activities in the current year, the opening of a literary union, a Gujarati night school, outdoor games and the establishment of one or two branches of the Association. In connection, with this Association, a complaint is made to us by an Ex-Secretary that the Gujaratis are not taking to it as wholeheartedly as the other communities, in spite of the fact that a good number of prominent Gujarati gentleman are among the Patrons and Life members. It is to be hoped that there will be no cause for this complaint in the future.

HONOURS COURSE IN FRENCH?

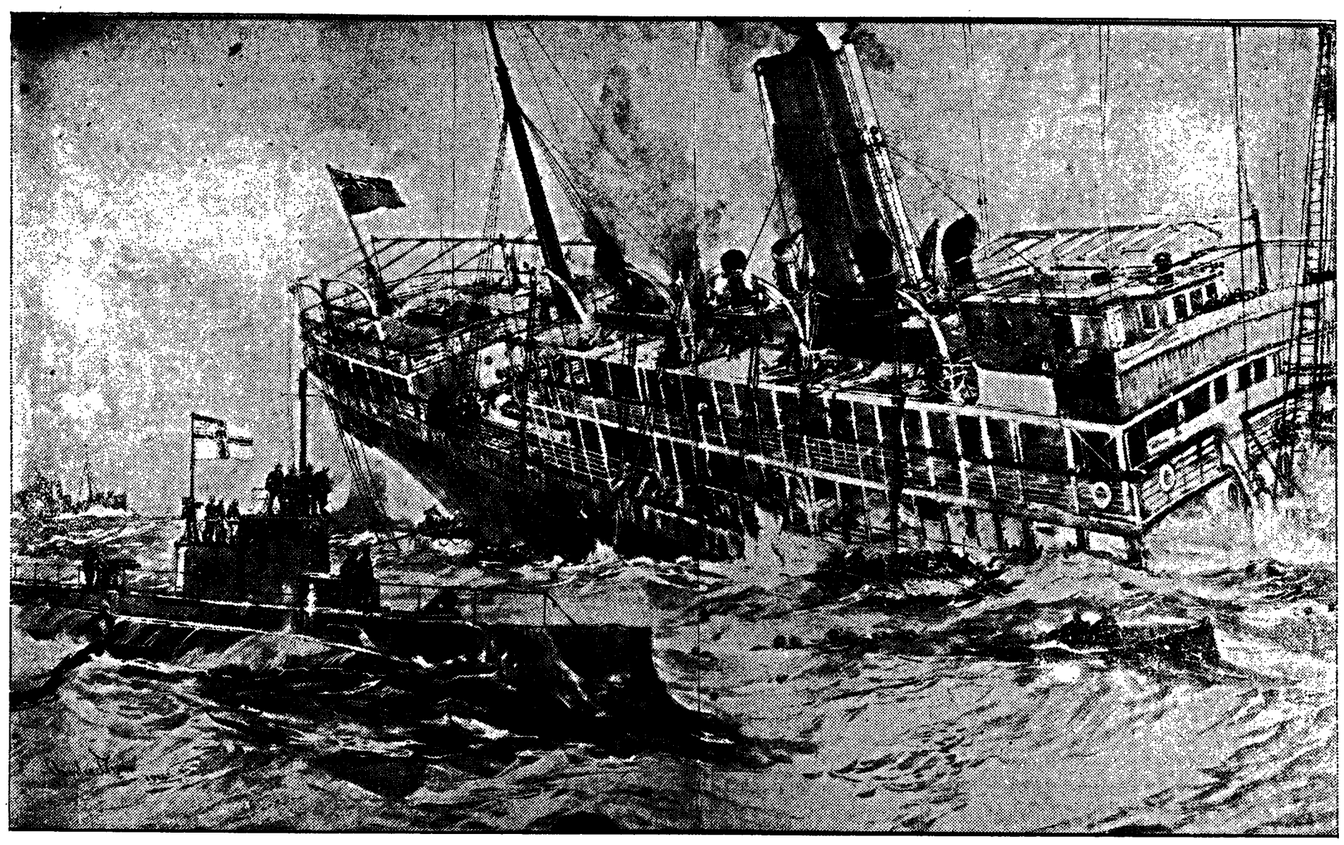
TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In accordance with the new regulations laid down by the University of Bombay for the degree of B.A., separate Honours Course has been assigned to every branch of studies, viz., History, Science Literature and Language. Accordingly when languages like Latin, Sanskrit and Persian have each a separate Honours Course, why French should be an exception and not have one, is a matter of standing discussion among those students of French, who take up language and literature as their optional subject. It is earnestly hoped, however, that the attention of the faculty concerned will be drawn to this and due consideration given to it.—Yours, etc.,

N. R. V.

Bombay, 5th May.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.



Reproduced from "The Graphic."

THE SINKING OF THE FALABA.

The outward-bound Elder Dempster liner Falaba, of 4800 tons, left Liverpool on March 27, and the following day, about midday, when off the Pembrokeshire coast, encountered a German submarine, which signalled to her to stop. Escape was impossible—for the submarine steamed 18 knots to the Falaba's 14—and the captain gave orders to launch the boats Before this operation could be accomplished the submarine fired a torpedo, blowing one of the boats to pieces and sinking the vessel within ten minutes. The total number of lives lost is estimated at 111 including several women.—Drawn by Charles Dixon, R. I., from a description by one of the survivors.

ANOTHER STEP-DAUGHTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—A Sindhi correspondent wrote to you the other day of Sind being considered as a step-daughter. Sind has at least the satisfaction of being almost an autonomous province. It has got its own judicial court. Its Commissioner is almost a Governor. It has a rich and growing port. It has its Arts College and Medical and Engineering classes, but Karnatak, another step-daughter of Bombay, is treated in a niggardly fashion. It is quite neglected. There is no one from the Karnatak on the Senate, not because there is no one worth being nominated but because if a Mofussil man is on the Senate a heavier travelling allowance will have to be paid. Talking of the Senate, it is curious to observe that Poona has a dozen men on the Senate, Ahmedabad only two and the rest are all from Bombay. Such over-centralisation is not likely to develop public life in the Mofussil.

Sindhi boys have not to learn any other vernacular, but 67,000 Kanarese men have been packed in to the Sholapur District and only one Kanarese Primary School exists for their benefit! I appeal to Government to do away with that one school. All Kanarese men in Sholapur have to learn Marathi and are fast forgetting their mother tongue. To speak seriously, cannot Government add these 70 Kanarese-speaking villages in Sholapur, to Bijapur? It will leave seven lakhs in Sholapur. If Government think this to be too small a population for a district they may hand over a Taluk of Satara to Sholapur. There are nearly 11 lakhs in Satara. The population of Bijapur will be nine lakhs under the new arrangement but it will be a homogenous district, speaking one language.

And what of the Karnatak College? As Sir Pherozeshah Mehta remarked, it is the duty of the Government to start a model college in every division. But the Hon. Mr. Hill wanted some contribution to prove the earnestness of the people. Rupees one lakh and eighteen thousand have been collected already out of two lakhs promised. The first definite step Government will take in the matter will give a fillip to the College movement and bring in more money, if it is for money that Government are delaying our project.

Karachi is a rising port but Karwar has been ruined and a foreign port Marmagoa is encouraged, at our cost. So my friend "Sindhi" need not grumble.—Yours, etc.

A KARNATAKEE.

MUSSALMANPARA BOMB CASE,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

In view of the misunderstanding concerning the Mussulmanpara Bomb Case commission the Bengal Government has published the text of the resolution of April 2nd appointing the commission. The Resolution directs the Commission to examine the evidence of the finding of the pistol and any other evidence which may appear to have been referred to in the Judges criticism and to form conclusion as to the reasons for the discrepancies which may appear. The proceedings are to be submitted as early as possible.

With regard to statements which have appeared on the subject of the converting of the Punjab Chief Court to a High Court, the Government of India are still awaiting the despatch of the Secretary of State on the subject.

The Local Government have directed that the officer known as Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces, shall henceforth be styled Assistant Commisioner of Excise, Bombay Presidency.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Drink and Restrictions.

"The Englishman":—Mr. Lloyd George himself has been very careful to point out that the evils of which he complains apply to only a minority of the workers in centres where munitions of war are produced. It would therefore be quite an unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the subject to make everybody suffer. True, the liberty of the subject is not at present so important as the safety of the Realm, and all forms of interference find a ready and loyal acceptance; but prohibition is a fad and a dishonest one at that. Nobody in his senses wants to shackle England to a piece of temperance quackery that has proved such an imposture wherever it has been tried and that would be so foreign to the British nature that, after it had been in trial for a time, John Bull would impatiently lick the thing into smithereens and go out and buy many glasses of beer. Deep down in the average Britisher's objection to prohibition is the belief that a free England is better than a sober England. Where men abuse the freedom they are allowed, it is clearly unjust to make the whole community suffer.

Calcutta Police Enquiry.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika":—We are glad to learn that Mr. Gourlay is studying the history of the police in England. It is a pity that the Police Commission of 1905 did not do it. In England, the police is regarded as an unalloyed blessing: in India it is a bogie or an object of terror to the mass of the population. Why? Surely it will not be difficult for an intelligent officer like Mr. Gourlay to discover the reason. And why should not the English system be introduced in this country? That is the real remedy. So long as India is looked upon as a conquered country and its people treated with suspicion, the evil will continue. Confidence begets confidence. Let the authorities trust the Indians as they in England trust Englishmen, and let police officers here be recruited from among the people and not foreigners, as is done in the ruling country, and all will be right in no time.

Real Local Self-Government.

The "Indian Patriot":—It would be a pathetic confession of weakness if resolutions of Government should be worth nothing more than the paper on which they are written. To depend upon officials to do a thing is to depend upon a fleeting agency; one official may think differently from another. The official must be asked to carry out the considered ideas of his betters. He is the servant; he should never be the master. If, therefore, the resolution of the Government of India is not a mandate for certain improvements or changes to be carried out in a prescribed time, but is only the pious wish of the Government, we have not much faith. It can lie side by side and sleep side by side with the report of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation. Justice and fair play have both demanded the changes now referred to in the resolution. In the name of local self-government, institutions in which the people have not the predominant voice have been established. If failures the people have been blamed as if they could be responsible for what officials inspire and carry out. We hope that Lord Hardinge has resolved that local self-government in India shall be what Lord Ripon intended it should be, and that he has duly provided against officials rearing up thorns around the seed, lest it should be obstructed in its growth.

The Police Brotherhood.

The "Bengalee":—The Inspector feels that his first duty is to support the authority of his Sub-Inspector, the Sub-Inspector feels that he must support the authority of the Head Constable, the Head Constable takes his cue from his superior and considers that his highest duty is to lend his support to the constables under all circumstances, and in all their relations with the people. This is the plainest truth about the Police in India. Add to this, the combination of judicial and police functions in the head of every District Administration, and you have all the causes that have combined to make the police among us as we find them to be. As mere men, the Indian police officials whether high or low, are not different from the class of population from which they are drawn. We have known many, many cases of Indian police officials becoming the very pink of courtesy the moment they are, from whatever reasons it may be, relieved of their office. We have known others who were so before they became Police officers, and ceased to be so, in the course of a few months or years of service in the police force. As between man and man, there is indeed, very little difference, morally or intellectually between the Englishman and the Indian. All the difference that we see between them is almost entirely the result of their different social, and more especially their political life and environment.

DRAINAGE NUISANCE IN FERGUSON ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—During the last three years the drainage of Ferguson road has not been working smoothly and almost every week there is an outburst, thus causing nuisance and annoyance to the Public. I may add that, when these drains were first laid the work was neither supervised by the Engineers nor by those responsible for the work, and the result is that during the whole year there has always been either bursting or sinking of these Drain Pipes. Owing to this a very bad smell is given out.

As the time for giving votes for the ensuing election of the Municipal Corporation is drawing nigh I hope the voters of "G" Ward will call to account the present Representatives on the Corporation of this Ward to explain what they have done in the past and what they intend doing in the future, towards the mitigation of this nuisance before promising them any votes.

Perhaps in the meantime the Municipality may be able to tell us how much money they have wasted over this work in the past and what they intend to do in the future.—Yours, etc.,

INTERESTED RESIDENT.

INDIAN SOLDIERS AND LITIGATION.

ORDNANCE FOR POSTPONEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 6.

An Ordnance is notified empowering the authorities prescribed by Local Governments in consultation with the High Courts to grant postponement of proceedings and execution of decrees connected with civil and revenue litigation where Indian soldiers serving under war conditions are concerned.

RESEARCHES IN ECONOMIC PRODUCTS.

COMPOSITION AND VALUE OF RAW MATERIALS.

AUTHORITY TO THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The following circular letter from the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Agriculture), dated 10th February 1915 was circulated yesterday by the Government of Bombay:—

"I am directed to forward for the information of the Governor in Council a copy of Circular despatch No. 2, dated the 11th September 1914, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies communicating to the Colonies his decision to authorise the Imperial Institute to undertake, in future, for an appropriate fee, researches, investigations, analyses, etc., required by private individuals and firms, and to request that the arrangements sanctioned in the despatch may be made as widely known as possible. I am to suggest that the despatch should be published in the local official gazette."

CIRCULAR DESPATCH NO. 2, DATED 11TH SEPTEMBER 1914.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that my attention has been directed to the yearly increasing demands which are being made on he Imperial Institute by private individuals and firms for reports on technical subjects and especially on the composition and value of raw materials.

In the past it has generally been impossible to accede to such requests for investigations from private individuals and firms owing to the pressure of other work. At the same time, the conduct of such investigations seems to me to be a legitimate function of the Institute, and I have been given to understand that the demand for such reports would be considerably extended if it were known throughout his Majesty's Possessions that the Institute was prepared to undertake for individuals special reports of the kind indicated in paragraph 8 of the Earl of Elgin's Circular despatch of the 31st of July 1906.

The Institute, however, is now so completely occupied with the scientific, technical, and commercial researches demanded by the Agricultural, Mines, and other technical departments of the Governments of those parts of his Majesty's dominions which contribute to its funds that it is impossible to undertake investigations on any considerable scale for private individuals and firms without adding to the technical staff, and therefore to the general expenses, of the Institute. But, having decided to meet what I believe to be a growing demand for such work, I am authorising the Imperial Institute to undertake, in future, for an appropriate fee, researches, investigations, analyses, etc., required by private individuals and firms, either in this country or any of his Majesty's oversea dominions.

It will be left to the authorities of the Institute to decide in the case of each application. whether or no the request for researches, etc., is one with which the Imperial Institute can properly comply.

Any reports which may be supplied under this arrangement will become the property of those who pay for them and will not be communicated either by the Imperial Institute or by any Government to other persons, or published without the consent of those concerned.

As it is undesirable that the Imperial Institute should compete with the professional expert, I propose that only special investigations, etc., should be undertaken, i.e., on subjects of a technical character with which the Imperial Institute is exceptionally qualified to deal, especially those relating to the production and utilisation of materials which occur in the British Empire or which might be introduced into British countries and are considered likely to be of value to British commerce and trade.

It may be useful if I refer to some of the more important matters with which the Imperial Institute is in a special position to deal.

(a) Investigations as to the value of new or little known raw materials for commercial purposes.

(b) Chemical analyses, assays and valuations of raw materials, such as fibres, rubbers, oil-seeds, waxes, food-stuffs, tanning materials, essential and fixed oils, gums, resins, druge, tobaccos, soils, minerals, ores, waters, fuels, etc., etc.

(c) The technical testing of rubber, timbers, cotton, fibres, cements, and other materials.

(d) Identifications of vegetable and mineral substances.

I am informed that the Managing Committee are not prepared at present to suggest any actual scale of fees which could meet the variety of cases which are likely to occur. The fee must be arranged between the Institute and the individuals or firms who require investigations to be made. The matter will be in the hands of the Director, who will from time to time report to the Managing Committee the fee proposed in any special case in which this cannot be determined by ordinary practice.

I believe that the adoption of the plan I have indicated will increase the usefulness of the Imperial Institute to the manufacturing and industrial communities of all countries of the Empire—and, as it will doubtless be of importance to the residents of the Colony Protectorate under your Government, I shall be glad if you will take steps to make the arrangement I have sanctioned widely known, either by publishing this despatch in whole or part in the official gazette or in such other way as may seem to you to be most effective.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, May 7, 1915.

ON THE EVE OF GREAT EVENTS.

So far as one can gather from the very brief summary telegraphed by Reuter of Mr. Lloyd George's Budget statement, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has decided to "wait and see" before he makes any new proposals. For the present he is content to balance up the accounts of the year. During the next two or three months the Government apparently expect that something may happen which will enable them to fix a more or less definite period for the duration of the war, and, Mr. Lloyd George prefers to postpone the devising of means to meet the expenditure of the year until then. He has a balance in hand,—persumably enough ready cash with which to carry on till he has more definite knowledge as to whether he must budget for six months', nine months' or another full year's war expenditure. Thus, the people who have been speculating for the past few weeks on the amount of a new war loan, how it will be raised, whether there will be new taxation, will it take the form of a tax on wages?—or whether the surplus profits of contractors and others who have profited by the war will be appropriated, etc., etc., must possess their souls in patience for another two or three months. For the present there is to be no new taxation,—except the new duties on drink announced a few days ago,—and "the time is not convenient to review the financial position."

It is notable that the Chancellor speaks with some definiteness. He says he will be able to give an opinion at the end of the next two or three months, that may be depended upon, as to the duration of the war. That means, we suppose, that if, in the meanwhile, the Allies have begun to drive the Germans out of France and Belgium, if the Russians have invaded Hungary and if Constantinople has fallen, he will be able to tell us, on the advice of the naval and military experts, how much longer Germany and Austria can be expected to hold out, an estimate that we shall all be able to make fairly accurately for ourselves, if our anticipations for the immediate future are fulfilled. If the great expectations we have mentioned, should fail to eventuate, then the Chancellor,—a contingency we do not regard as being in the least likely,—will be faced with the task of making provision for carrying on the war for another year or so. Eight months of war, says Mr. Lloyd George has cost 307 millions, and he estimates that, if the war were to end have mounted up to 786 millions, while another year would produce a total of 1,136 millions. We do not know, of course, the basis on which these calculations are made, but we doubt the ability even of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to forecast with any sort of accuracy what the war will have cost after another six or nine months. It will be remembered that last November, Mr. Lloyd George told us that a full year's cost of the war would amount to £450 millions, and he arranged his proposals for a loan and taxation accordingly, leaving himself a precautionary surplus. He has got his surplus and more than he estimated, but that is due not to an accurate estimate of war expenditure but to the unexpected expansion of revenue which has gone on at the rate of about 2 per cent., in spite of the war. He now gives an estimate of the cost for 13 months at £330 millions more than the estimate for twelve months he gave last November! And have we any reason to suppose that war expenditure will not go on progressively increasing as it has done hitherto? In the first two months the war was costing the nation at the rate of £5,000,000 a week. In the quarter ended December, it cost £10,000,000 a week. In the March quarter it had risen to £14,000,000 a week or two million a day; and it is probably now considerably higher than that figure. Of course all that has not been unexpected, but a goodly proportion of it must have been, and we doubt whether the Chancellor, himself, anticipated in November last, that the cost would have risen by March to two millions *per diem*. At any rate his estimate of a full year's cost of the war showed that no such expectation then existed. It does not seem, therefore, that there can be any definiteness regarding the estimate of £786,000,000 up to September next.

But whatever the war may cost during the ensuing few months is not a matter of such great importance at the moment as the significance of the deliberate action of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in postponing his expected review of the financial position for another two or three months, and the language used by him in announcing that decision. He says, first of all, that he will be able to give a definite opinion that can be depended upon, as to how much longer the war will last, after two or three months. And he then selects September, as the termination of a period for which it is convenient to make an estimate. It seems to us perfectly clear from this, as we have said, that, in the opinion of the British Cabinet, at any rate, we are on the eve of events in the various theatres of war of a definite and decisive character. So much had been written in various quarters as to what was going to happen in the Spring, that numbers of people had been led to expect that in the early months of April the new armies would begin to be poured into France and Belgium and the Germans thrust out in about five minutes! But the great effort of the Allies is yet to be made. And it is clear that the French and British commanders have no intention of committing themselves to any wholesale movement in advance, until their requirements in men and material are fully assured.

THE CENSOR AGAIN.

Ever since the slump in the cotton market commenced, commercial men have been perplexed to make an intelligent conjecture to account for the mysterious sagging of prices which recently set in on the American exchanges, and which were reflected in the various cotton centres all over the world, Bombay's sympathetic response weighing-into the tune of about Rs. 30 per candy. No one in the trade appeared to be capable of even proffering anything like a reasonable suggestion. Trade conditions have never been more promising since the commencement of the war, and as no unpleasant factor had obtruded itself on the political side to add to the disturbing influences which already exist and have been discounted, the situation was certainly perplexing, not to say embarrassing, for those whose interests are materially affected by the future of the staple. To the bewilderment of the market a few brief words embodied in one of Reuter's commercial telegrams day evening, that complications between Japan and China had developed into a grave crisis, clearly indicating that the slump in the Home and American cotton markets was attributable to this rather serious factor. Now this must have been known in every quarter of the globe with the exception of India, and it would seem, though of such momentous import to our traders here, has for days been systematically suppressed or withheld by the Censor. And, it looks, further as though the fact of a grave crisis pending between two countries, intimately associated with us commercially, only became known through an oversight or negligence, as the case may be, in the Censor's department. What may have been the object of this procedure, it is difficult to say. But the fact remains, that merchants and traders generally, instead of being humanely put in a position at once to take stringent precautions to protect themselves as far as possible against an impending catastrophe, were sacrificed in deference to the mistaken view that it is undesirable to let people in India know what is happening in the Far East. It is difficult to write with anything like restraint on such an exasperating incident.

Notes of the Day.

The Great German "Victory."

As we anticipated yesterday the Austro-German claim to a great victory in Galicia proves to have been premature, and there is keen disappointment in Berlin, where it is now officially admitted that the Russians have not retired. It is further evident, as we also anticipated yesterday, that it was the temporary success of the Germans in crossing the Dunegetz which was seized upon as the basis for a communiqué announcing a Russian defeat. According to the latest official statement from Petrograd some Russians have retired to the second line, and the enemy are continuing their attacks in masses and losing enormously. Past experience justifies confidence in the expectation that this great German effort will end as others have done,—in the triumph of the Grand Duke's strategy and the exhaustion of the German offensive. It is curious how tenaciously the German Headquarters Staff adhere to the tactics which have failed them in every great offensive since their grand descent on Paris was checked and turned back at the Marne.

And The Riga "Raid"!

The German advance on Riga which was made such a fuss of in the Viceroy's message yesterday seems to have materialised into the arrival of a number of German prisoners and captured guns at the Baltic port! In Petrograd it is believed that the German raiders in Courland are prepared to abandon their base and expect to be enabled to embark on German vessels on the Baltic Coast. It was obvious that nothing much was to be expected from a German raid into the Russian Baltic provinces, but anything in the nature of a German move either on the East Prussian front or in Galicia seems to have a hypnotic effect on the compiler of the Secretary of State's news. The Riga story was probably merely a diversion of the type with which the authorities cheer up the hearts of the public in Berlin. It was no doubt very exhilarating to hear of this at the same time that the Russians were supposed to have been hurled back in the Carpathians. But the reaction when the disappointing truth comes to be known must be very depressing.

The Grievances of the Territorials.

We are getting rather tired of hearing of the grievances of the Territorials in India, and we should like to see them ended. As we said on a previous occasion, in a somewhat similar connection, we are sure the Indian public have no desire that a slur should be cast upon the country's good name by any sort of scurvy treatment either of British officers leading Indian soldiers in France or of British Volunteers who are helping to do the work of those Indian soldiers in India. Lord Crewe's statement in the House of Lords is distinctly disappointing. There should be no distinction between the emoluments of Territorials in India and those on active service in Europe, and if the Government "recognise the special case of Territorials who went to India voluntarily, unlike regulars who went as part of their contract," the matter is surely not one which need take a long time to settle. The people of this country recognise and admire the spirit which has brought the Territorials to India, and while they may envy them the privilege which enables them to serve as volunteers,—a privilege which the Indian does not enjoy,—they would be the last to wish that they should be treated inhospitably.

Zangwill on Britain.

There are few people of the Jewish Community better known in America or Great Britain than Israel Zangwill, the brilliant novelist who struck the plaintive chords of Hebrew Romance in "The Dreamer Elijah" and various other works of high merit. In this war the Jewish community is playing an important part and, as the emancipation of Hebrews is one of the causes of Russian Reformation, the words of Israil Zangwill to-day have considerable significance. His dictum which we published yesterday—"The Cossack is a wild beast, the German is a wilful beast" is almost dramatic. When one thinks of the work which Zangwill has done for the redemption of the woeful misery of the Ghetto, these words seem prophetic of the greater dawn that will soon break now that the long Russian night is nearing its end.

Germany and the Ghetto.

Of late years it has been the policy of William II to flatter and fawn on the great Jewish magnates of Hamburg and Frankfort. For many years after his accession to the throne the Kaiser was obdurate in his German prejudice towards all things Hebraic, but the dreams of "Weltpolitik" and above all the growth of Germany's mercantile marine dissipated bias, or rather, it caused it to yield place to expediency, and Jews became something to be exploited in Germany. There are still portals that will not open to the Jew in Berlin, but the Palace doors are not included amongst them. Indeed the Prussian aristocracy make no secret of their contempt of that side of their Monarch's character which, in their mind stamps him with certain of the traits of the race they pretend to despise.

Indian Soldiers and Litigation.

As is well-known, the large majority of Indians, who adopt the military profession generally come from one class,—the class of small peasants, the pride and joy of whose life is to tend their few ancestral acres and hand them down to their posterity in an almost unbroken line as a sacred trust. It is no wonder, therefore, that after his wife and children, the fate of his small plot of land which he left behind to go and fight for his King and country should cause the Indian soldier the greatest anxiety. It is also unfortunately not seldom the case that this land is burdened with heavy liabilities due to the sowcars. The war came to the Indian soldier as a joyous call of duty indeed; but the call was too sudden in many cases to allow him to make any arrangement for the security of his land and since the departure of Indian troops, those who are interested in their welfare have demanded some special measure of protection for the soldiers' property to save it from passing, by some process of law, to their creditors,—at least during the continuation of the war. It is gratifying to note that the Government of India have issued an Ordinance which empowers authorities prescribed by Local Governments in consultation with the High Courts to grant postponement of proceedings and execution of decrees connected with civil and revenue litigation where Indian soldiers serving under war conditions are concerned. The only comment that suggests itself on this is that it might have been done earlier.

Trees in Queen's Road.

It is understood that, on the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner, Government have accorded their sanction to the planting of trees on the Queen's Road footpath between Church Gate Station and Wodehouse Bridge. There is no doubt that the trees planted round the Oval have tended to improve the amenities of the locality. The portion of the road along which trees are now to be planted is much frequented by pedestrians, and to them as well as to all lovers of nature the addition of a row of trees will be exceedingly welcome, for it is surprising to what an extent the aspect of a road is beautified by a few such trees. It was Lord Curzon who, on his landing on India's shores as Viceroy, dubbed Bombay a "beautiful city of palms and palaces." It was not long after this that palms were planted all round the Oval, and along some of the more important roads of the city as through further to justify the compliment paid to it by Lord Curzon. Now that the palms have grown to their full height, the Oval, which is one of Bombay's few breathing spaces, has developed into an extremely attractive spot. The planting of the palms was indeed a happy thought, and the Municipality is to be heartily congratulated on the course it has taken, which will not only add to the charms of the Back Bay, but as scientists are agreed, help to improve the atmosphere from a hygienic point of view.

The Health of the City.

Considerable improvement in the health of the city is observable in the last fortnight. Not only has the general death-rate gone down, but the virulence of plague also has abated not a little. From the health-returns of last week, we find that the total mortality during the week was 490, being 63 deaths less than in the week previous. The death-rate of 26.01 compared very favourably with that of the corresponding week of last year, which stood so high as 53.78, and the past quinquennial mean of last year and 62 deaths in the week before the last, accounted for only 33 cases last week. The number of attacks also came down from 74 to 39. In these circumstances we may safely conclude that we have passed the worst days of the epidemic this year, and, if the figures should go up during any period of the season now rapidly drawing to a close, such a phenomenon can be safely attributed to temporary and extraneous causes. As regards other diseases, small-pox accounted for 14 deaths, phthisis, including tubercle of the lung 20, other tubercular affections 11, diseases of the respiratory system 151 and debility and anaemia 49. The number of births registered during the week was 302, as compared with 296 of the corresponding week of 1914. There were also two premature births and 27 still-births during the week.

INDIA'S SEA-BORNE TRADE 1914-15.

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.

We publish below a further article on India's Sea-Borne Trade for 1914-15 showing the exports of articles wholly or partly manufactured:

It now remains to examine the details of the principal exports of articles wholly or partly manufactured. We shall take yarn and piece-goods.

YARN.

	Crore lbs.	Crore rupees.
1913-14	19.79	9.83
1914-15	13.36	6.28
Less	6.43	3.55

The above shrinkage works out to 37.54 per cent. in quantity and 36.11 per cent. in value. This is indeed a serious diminution in a single year but war alone did not contribute to it. Long before the war the Chinese market for Indian yarn was scarcely responsive, while Japanese and indigenous yarns were competing in the common markets. The rate of Indian yarn exported to China in 1913-14 was 7 annas 10 pies per lb. while that in 1914-15 was 7 annas 9 pies. It would seem that, while the prices were almost stationary the demand had considerably fallen off. In the opinion of many experienced business men it is understood that the exports of Indian yarn to China are doomed. Nothing could advert it and the millowners must either put up more looms to absorb part of the yarn and export the balance elsewhere, or wholly export the stuff to new markets which may be eventually opened in the Persian Gulf and the Euphrates Valley. Basra, Bagdad, Aleppo, Smyrna, all these ancient places of trade between Asia and Europe must once more come into prominence and afford prosperity to the people while benefitting Indian manufacturers, provided the latter are careful and consult the tastes of the consumers and do not by their apathy and indolence allow the markets to go off their hands as in China. The Italians are fast forging ahead in Naples and elsewhere and have a firm hold in the Levantine markets. India's negligence in Asiatic Turkey would be the golden opportunity of Italy, which for its coarser yarns has to rely on the imports of Indian cotton.

PIECEGOODS.

Indian manufactured piecegoods are divided into grey, bleached and coloured, but the bleached goods are still a negligible quantity until bleaching mills rise extensively in Bombay and elsewhere. We confine here to the exports of the other two descriptions.

GREY INDIAN CLOTH.

	Crore Yards.	Crore rupees.
1913-14	4.37	0.71
1914-15	3.29	0.51
Less	1.08	0.20

Here the shrinkage in quantity was 24.71 per cent. and in value to 28.17 per cent. Thus, owing to a slump in cloth prices, owing chiefly to the depression that had prevailed by reason of overproduction long before the war and partly to loss of credit consequent on the war, the average price of cloth recorded in 1913-14 was 10 annas per lb. against 9 as. 8 pies in 1914-15.

COLOURED GOODS.

	Crore lbs.	Crore rupees.
1913-14	4.50	1.40
1914-15	3.40	1.06
Less	1.10	0.34

The mills have been for the last five years extensively turning out coloured goods. It is intelligible therefore that the exports of coloured goods are equal to, if not more than those of grey. This is a significant sign of the industry. No wonder the mill-owners bitterly complain of the protection indirectly given to Lancashire by placing an embargo on the exports of aniline dyes to India. The shrinkage in coloured goods in quantity is 24.44 and in value 24.28. The prices were Re. 1-3-9 in both years. Thus the prices appeared to have been stationary.

The share of the provinces in cotton textiles were:

Bengal	9.41 lakh rupees.
Bombay	6.88 crore rupees.
Sind	1.55 lakh rupees.
Madras	1.01 crore rupees.

JUTE MANUFACTURES.

	Gunny Bags. Crore No.	Crore rupees.
1913-14	36.87	12.53
1914-15	39.75	12.59
Increase	2.88	0.06

There was a considerable growth in the exports of gunny bags equivalent in number to 7.24 per cent. The two countries to which they were exported were:

Crore No.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

COST OF THE WAR.

NO NEW TAXATION IN BUDGET.

BRITISH GALLANTRY AT DARDANELLES.

BERLIN DISAPPOINTED OVER SITUATION IN GALICIA.

Mr. Lloyd George delivered his Budget Speech in the House of Commons, and said that taxation was unchanged. Eight months of the war had cost 307 millions: the revenue for the coming year was estimated at 270 millions, an increase of 43½ millions. If the war ended in September, the Chancellor estimated the total expenditure at 786 millions.

The Russians are rapidly stopping Germany's tremendous effort in West Galicia and much disappointment is said to be felt in Berlin where a decisive triumph had been advertised. Reports received in Petrograd show that the Austrian and German claims to victory have been enormously exaggerated.

A Cairo message says that the British at the Dardanelles were magnificent. They jumped from boats at Seddul Bahr and waded neckhigh in water. Despite terrific shrapnel, machine-gun and rifle fire the men never wavered.

The Italian Ambassador had a prolonged conference with Sir Edward Grey on Wednesday.

Northward of Ypres the Germans on Tuesday, attacked the British left wing but were repulsed and were then taken in the flank by French artillery and suffered severe losses. The latest Paris communiqué reports progress in Alsace.

In a recruiting speech at Westminster, Mr. Asquith congratulated the shopmen on providing 430,000 recruits for the Army. He emphasised that he was not ashamed to be called an optimist, and was confident nothing would be left undone to bring our righteous cause to a decisive and glorious issue.

One of the most up-to-date German submarines suddenly appeared on a North Sea fishing-ground and sunk nine helpless trawlers sending t crews adrift in boats.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT HOME.

LONDON, May 6.

General Sir Leslie Rundle has been appointed Commander-in-Chief at Home.

CHANCELLOR'S BUDGET SPEECH.

"RESULT OF THE WAR WAS NEVER IN DOUBT."

CHANCELLOR'S BUDGET SPEECH.

TAXATION UNCHANGED.

EXPENDITURE ON THE WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

Mr. Lloyd George delivered his Budget speech in the House of Commons to-day.

He said that taxation was unchanged. The time was not convenient to review the financial position which depended upon the events of the next two or three months.

The result of the war was never in doubt, but he would then be able to give an opinion that might be depended upon regarding its duration.

Mr. Lloyd George said that eight months of war had cost 307 millions. He estimated the revenue for the coming year at 270 millions, an increase of 43 1/2.

He pointed out that if the war ended in September the total expenditure would be 786 millions, of which the army would be responsible for 400, the Navy 100 and advances to the Allies and dominions 100 or if it lasted another year the total cost would be 1,136 millions a net deficit of 862 millions.

THE WAR AND THE NATION'S FINANCES.

No statement of the nation's finances has been of greater interest than the one that was issued from the Treasury on March 31st, says "The Statist." For the first time in the history of the country the revenue was no less than £226,694,000, and for the first time in the history of this or of any other country the nation's expenditure reached the gigantic total of £560,473,000. The war expenses in the period of eight months from the end of July were no less than £360,000,000. But for the War the revenue would have exceeded the expenditure by about £26,000,000, and this sum is the contribution made by the nation in the past year out of taxation towards its enormous war expenditure. The balance of the money has been provided by borrowing. The total sum borrowed has been £408,000,000, and the total sum collected from revenue and raised by loan has exceeded the expenditure by some £74,000,000. The nation's expenditure in the past year and the manner in which the outlay has been met are shown by the following statement:—

	£
Expenditure	560,473,533
Revenue	226,694,080
War Stock and Bonds	296,000,000
Exchequer Bonds	47,700,000
New Treasury Bills	64,150,000
Total	634,544,080
Addition to cash balance	74,070,547

The war expenditures are of a progressive character. In the two months to September the sum paid out was about £40,000,000, or at the rate of rather less than £5,000,000 a week. In the quarter ended December the war expenditure was rather over £130,000,000, or at the rate of £10,000,000 per week while in the March quarter they have reached over £180,000,000, or at the rate of about £14,000,000 a week. Thus, whereas in the early stages of the War the nation's war expenditure was at the rate of about £700,000 a day, and in the December quarter was about £1,400,000 a day, it has in the past quarter risen to about £2,000,000 per day.

The nation and the Chancellor of the Exchequer are to be congratulated upon the fact that the revenue collected for the year has considerably exceeded expectations, while the expenditures have been rather less than anticipated; hence the large surplus that has resulted. The Chancellor in November revised his estimates of revenue and placed them at £209,206,000. Actually the revenue has been £226,694,000, consequently there is a surplus of £17,488,000 of actual over-estimated revenue. Here is the statement:—

REVENUE 1914-15.

	£
Estimated	209,206,000
Actual	226,694,000
Surplus	17,488,000

In estimating his revenue the Chancellor included a considerable amount of new taxation, but on the other hand allowed for a substantial reduction in revenue.

We are glad to say that the actual revenue gathered in has exceeded the revenue of the previous year plus the new taxation imposed by a sum of £4,151,000. In other words, the revenue of the nation has continued to expand at about the normal rate of 2 per cent.

The estimated expenditure for the past year was expected to exceed the revenue received by £359,634,000, whereas the realised deficiency has been £333,739,000. Thus in comparison with the estimates the actual results of the year are nearly £26,000,000 to the good.

Of the expenditure of £560,000,000 approximately £207,000,000 was normal, and £353,000,000 was war expenditure. If, however, the normal £80,000,000 expended upon the Army and Navy be reckoned as war expenditure, the total outlay for war, military and naval purposes in the past year would reach the great sum of £433,000,000.

RAID ON NORTH-WEST RUSSIA.

COMPLETE FAILURE OF GERMAN MOVE.

AVALRY RETIRE AFTER ABANDONING GUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 4.

A Petrograd message to the "Daily News" says that the German raid on north-west Russia was intended to detain a large Russian force available for the battle between Cracow and the Carpathians. The German move has completely failed and the cavalry turned back on Monday south of the line from Libau to Mitau, abandoning a number of light guns which they had captured.

GREAT BATTLE IN GALICIA.

MUCH DISAPPOINTMENT IN BERLIN.

LONDON, May 5.

The Russians are rapidly stopping Germany's tremendous effort in West Galicia and much disappointment is felt in Berlin where a decisive triumph had been advertised.

Reports received in Petrograd show that the Austrian and German claims to victory have been enormously exaggerated.

STUBBORN FIGHTING CONTINUES.

ENEMY LOSING ENORMOUSLY.

PETROGRAD, May 6.

An official statement says:—

The fighting in Galicia between the Vistula and the Carpathians continues most stubbornly.

Great German reinforcements have arrived in the fighting line, supported by numerous artillery.

The enemy are attacking in masses and losing enormously.

Some Russians have retired to the second line.

The enemy on Sunday night recaptured part of the trenches on Mount Makuvka but were driven out on the following night.

The Russians captured twelve hundred prisoners.

The enemy assumed the offensive on an extensive front in the region of Angelow in Upper Lomnitza but it was ineffective.

Small German warships have appeared off Libau.

GERMAN PRISONERS ARRIVE AT RIGA.

RIGA, May 5.

German prisoners are beginning to arrive, also one gun and two quick-firers.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

RUSSIANS HAVE NOT RETREATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 6.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Copenhagen correspondent states that messages from Austria and Germany considerably modify yesterday's claim to a victory in the Carpathians. They admit that the Russians have not retreated although their foremost lines are broken and the Germans have reached the right bank of the Dunajee.

Some commentators in Petrograd believe that the German raiders in Courland are prepared to abandon their base and expect to be enabled to embark on German vessels on the Baltic Coast.

The Italian Military Attache at Petrograd has just been authorised to proceed to the Russian front.

THE HERO OF COURTRAI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 6.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The airman killed while dropping bombs at Courtrai railway station appears to have been Second-Lieut. Rhodes Moorhouse.

THE FIGHTING IN GALLIPOLI.

"THE BRITISH WERE MAGNIFICENT."

RED CROSS WORK EULOGISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, May 4.

The British at the Dardanelles were magnificent. They jumped from boats at Seddul Bahr and waded neckhigh in water.

The troops took three successive ridges in a running bayonet fight over three miles and then reinforcements arrived and helped to consolidate the positions.

Despite terrific shrapnel machine-gun and rifle-fire the men never wavered.

The casualties were numerous but fortunately very many were of the slightest character and the men will be able to rejoin in a few weeks.

They eulogise the work of Red Cross members who displayed the utmost gallantry.

PIRATES' RAID ON FISHING BOATS.

NINE TRAWLERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 5.

The other Hull trawlers sunk in the North Sea by a submarine were the Hector, Progress, Coquet and Bob White and the Grimsby trawlers Rugby and Uxbridge.

The submarine, which was of the most modern type, suddenly appeared in the fishing ground.

The crews have reached various ports.

CREWS SENT ADRIFT IN BOATS.

LONDON, May 5.

A submarine has sunk the Hull trawlers Iclanthe, Northward-Ho and Hero in the North Sea. It is feared that other Hull and Grimsby vessels have been lost.

Those endeavouring to escape were attacked with shells and rifle fire.

The crews were allowed to take to boats, which were a long time adrift. Eventually they attracted attention by burning a shirt.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR CONFERS WITH SIR E. GREY.

LONDON, May 5.

The Italian Ambassador had a prolonged conference with Sir Edward Grey to-day.

GERMAN OFFICERS IN TRIPOLI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 6.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Dr. Dillon transmits to the "Daily Telegraph" reports from Catrana that German officers wearing Turkish uniforms have been captured or killed in Tripoli.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS OF BATTLE IN GALICIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 6.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated 4th May:—

The Germans report a serious Russian reverse in Galicia, the full extent of which is yet uncertain. Acting with the Austrians they claim to have broken through the Russian line at various points between the Carpathians and the Vistula and a part of the Russian army which escaped is said to be rapidly retreating eastwards.

The Austrian communiqué reported 8,000 Russians captured.

A Russian communiqué says that beginning on Saturday evening a battle characterised by the greatest desperation has been developing on the front from the Lower Nida in South Poland as far as the Carpathians, but the report adds, that a series of attacks on the night of 1st May to 2nd May were repulsed in the region of Tarnow and further south.

Artillery fire was most violent and Stalis was isolated and a desperate engagement has taken place on the other flank in the direction of Stryj.

The Russians report that they captured Mount Makuvka.

MALTREATMENT OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

MOST CAREFUL RECORD BEING KEPT.

OFFENDERS TO BE PUNISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 6.

In the Commons Mr. Asquith said that maltreatment of prisoners was a form of cruelty unknown even in the Dark Ages.

The most careful record had been kept in order when the time came the means of convicting and punishing the offenders might be readily enforced.

The American Embassy's partial exoneration of the Germans referred only to twenty-two British officers.

The Government was endeavouring to ascertain the situation of the remainder.

Sir Edward Grey had sent a Note to the American Ambassador with reference to the shocking treatment of an officer at Cologne.

The British Government would continue humane treatment of prisoners.

POISONOUS GASES AGAIN USED.

ENEMY'S SEVERE LOSSES AT YPRES.

LONDON, May 6.

Field-Marshal French reports that the general situation is unchanged. Fighting continues at Hill 60 on which the Germans obtained a footing in the morning under cover of poisonous gases.

A feeble attack also preceded by the use of poisonous gas was made east of Ypres but was easily repulsed, our artillery inflicting severe losses on the enemy.

The Germans exploded a mine at Givenchy and again employed poison killing four men. Otherwise their efforts have failed completely.

GERMANS TAKEN IN THE FLANK.

SERIOUS LOSSES SUFFERED.

PARIS, May 5.

The communiqué says:—Northward of Ypres the Germans last evening attacked the British left wing but were repulsed and were then taken in the flank by French artillery and suffered serious losses.

PROGRESS IN ALSACE.

SHARP FIGHTING IN WOEVRE.

PARIS, May 6.

Last evening's communique said:—

The day has been quiet.

In Belgium we captured a German trench on Tuesday and advanced our lines between Lizerne and Hetsas, which is in our hands.

Attempted German attacks in Champagne and Argonne completely failed.

Sharp fighting has taken place between the Meuse and the Moselle.

The Germans strongly attacked Les Eparges and Ailly Wood.

The former attack was repulsed; the latter, made by three regiments combined, gained a footing on the ridge but we counter-attacked and recaptured half of the ridge.

We captured and organised two lines of trenches in Montmare Wood, repulsing three counter-attacks.

We continued to progress on the north bank of the Fecht in Alsace.

CANADA'S STERN RESOLVE.

WOULD SEND 20 CONTINGENTS IF NECESSARY.

MONTREAL, May 6.

Mr. Hughes, Minister of Defence, speaking at a Memorial Service to the Candian Fallen said that Canada would send twenty contingents if necessary and fight till German militarism had been crushed for ever.

ARMY RECRUITMENT.

SHOPMEN'S SPLENDID RESPONSE.

MR. ASQUITH AS AN OPTIMIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 5.

In a recruiting speech at Westminster, Mr. Asquith congratulated the shopmen on providing 430,000 recruits for the army.

He emphasised that he was not ashamed to be called an optimist. He was confident that nothing would be left undone, whether the struggle was short or long, to bring our righteous cause to a decisive and glorious issue. (Loud cheering.)

Let every man and woman be able to say that they had played a part in the Empire's greatest task. (Cheers.)

TERRITORIALS IN INDIA.

QUESTION OF EMOLUMENTS.

LONDON, May 5.

In the House of Lords, in reply to a question, Lord Crewe said the Government of India had had under most careful consideration the question of the emoluments of the Territorials in India who were worse off than the Territorials on active service at home.

They recognised the special case of the Territorials who went to India voluntarily, unlike regulars who went as part of their contract.

The Territorials were disappointed that they were not engaged in fighting, but they were well serving their country in the performance of garrison work.

Government was consulting the War Office with regard to a special allowance to junior officers, non-commissioned officers and men. He was not yet able to state the precise figures, but the allowance would involve a charge of nearly £200,000.

IND'A CONSOLIDATION BILL.

REFERRED TO A JOINT COMMITTEE.

LONDON, May 5.

The India Consolidation Bill has been referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses esided over by Lord Loreburn.

LONDON, May 5.

In the message issued last night regarding the India Consolidation Bill, please read in Lord Loreburn's remark 'Bill was started not to amend but to consolidate the Statute Law concerning India,' instead of as sent.

MADRID LAW COURTS DESTROYED.

JUDGE LOSES HIS LIFE IN FIRE.

MADRID, May 5.

A terrible fire has destroyed the Law Courts, a great seventeenth century building. Judge Aranda lost his life trying to save the official papers. Many firemen were injured.

NEW LIQUOR DUTIES.

CHANCELLOR TO CONFER WITH TRADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 6.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

In face of a strong opposition particularly from the Irish and Labour sections to the new liquor duties Mr. Lloyd George has announced that he is about to confer with the trade in order to find a policy whereon the House may be able to unite.

PRESSMAN AND SOLDIERS.

REMARKABLE ALLEGATION.

The "Temps" deals editorially with the reported action of an American Pressman, who is alleged, when visiting the German lines, to have taken a rifle and shot two French Turcos.

"A war correspondent," says the "Temps," "has a right to get killed, but he has no right to kill. All the nobility of journalism lies in this fact. In accepting the German rifle, this American reporter was false to his professional duty; in shooting down two French soldiers who, for him, a non-belligerent, were not enemies, he committed a double crime. He would thus seem to be a murderer, and justice should deal with him as such."

LATEST CABLES.

TO IMPRESS NEUTRALS.

"EYE-WITNESS" ON GERMAN ATTACKS

LONDON, May 4.

"Eye-witness" with British Headquarters explains that the reason for the furious German attacks is to impress the neutrals. They have little military significance. He says that progress in this war of attrition must be judged by the drain caused on the enemy's strength not by the extent of round won or lost. The Germans are conscious that they are bound ultimately to lose. Hence their desire to achieve a striking success. Their use of gas is merely a confession of weakness.

FEAT BY BRITISH INFANTRY.

REPEATED ASSAULTS RESISTED.

LONDON, May 6.

"Eye-Witness" with Headquarters recounts details of the employment of asphyxiating gases.

In some cases gases did not reach the British lines and our men awaited unsuspecting the enemy, whom they bayonetted when they reached our trenches.

On another occasion our troops awaited the wall of vapour and then charged through it and met the advancing Germans with bayonets.

South of St. Julien the denseness of the vapour compelled us to evacuate the trenches but reinforcements arrived and charged the enemy before they could establish themselves in position.

Large numbers were mowed down by our artillery, the men falling in heaps and others scattering and running back to their own lines.

Many Germans probably perished in gas fumes.

A captured German lieutenant stated that the British fire at St. Julien was specially effective and that the enemy there broke and fled to the rear.

"Eye-Witness" relates the hitherto unrecorded feat by the British infantry in holding a small position north of Zonnebeke throughut the fighting.

The garrison held firm under raking artillery fire from all sides and repeated assaults.

This resistance is all the more noteworthy as the men knew that the troops from whom help might have been expected were retreating. This is the hardest task any soldiers could be asked to endure.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, May 6.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut. J. F. Pearse, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut. T. Renwick, Rifle Brigade
Second-Lieut. W. Dunning-Jokerson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W. Grady, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. G. Lambert, Royal Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain F. Wylie, Yorks and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. G. Davies, 24th Londons.
Captain C. J. Wingfield, King's Royal Rifles.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

NOT KILLED.

Second-Lieut. T. W. Lloyd Liverpools.

SPEAKER'S SON WOUNDED

LONDON, May 6.

C. A. Gladstone, Flying Corps, who is reported missing was a master at Eton and son of the Rev. Stephen Gladstone. He has two brothers serving with the Indian regiments.

The Speaker's son, Arthur Lowther, has been severely wounded at Ypres.

Official and Personal.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. D. de V. Babington as Meteorologist, Bombay, vice Mr. W. P. Henderson, retiring.

Mr. A. F. Kindersley, I.C.S., Under Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments, has been granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks with effect from the 13th April 1915.

Mr. P. E. Percival, I.C.S., Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Secretary to Government, Legal Department, is granted such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on the 31st May 1915, or the subsequent date of relief, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. S. R. Hignell has been appointed in the Home Department in place of Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, who has succeeded Mr. G. B. H. Fell, as Deputy Secretary of the Finance Department.

Deaths are reported at Quetta from Enteric of Lieutenant F. G. F. Armer, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached to the Somerset Light Infantry and at Dalhousie from jaundice of Lt.-Colonel G. F. H. Marks, R. A. M. C.

On relief of Mr. Gales, Mr. J. Woodside, Officiating Chief Engineer, Railway Board comes to Bombay as Senior Government Inspector.

It is understood that Mr. Justice Cox of the Calcutta High Court will retire at the end of his current leave.

SECOND DEPUTY POST MASTER GENERAL FOR BENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 6.

The Government of India have sanctioned a second Deputy-Postmaster General for Bengal with headquarters at Calcutta as the other Deputy has now been posted in Assam with headquarters at Shillong.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

THE APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

RECOUNTING REVOLUTIONARY PROPAGANDA AS IN AMERICA.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, May 6.

On 4th May approver Mula Singh commenced by recounting the activities of the Indian revolutionary party in America and corroborated the statements in this respect of the previous approver Amar Singh. He entered into considerable details and made it definitely clear that the party in America was inspired from the very outset by seditious and revolutionary ideas and decided to come to India to raise the standard of revolt in the absence of troops and was throughout dominated by the set purpose of expelling the British from this country. The witness described at some length the proceedings of numerous meetings of the Indians held in America at which inflammatory speeches were made by Har Dayal, Ram Chander of Peshawar, Barkat Ullah of Japan Bhagwan Singh, a deportee from Canada and others. He recited in Court the substance of several of these harangues and by way of specimen also recited two poems one in Urdu which Amar Singh, approver, had already admitted having read at a meeting in America and the other a composition in Punjabi which witness himself had recited. He said that it was the object of these meetings to bring home to the Indians that the time for words had gone and that for action had come.

SEDITION PREACHED BY A NEWSPAPER.

Mula Singh also described the working of the "Ghadr" newspaper and the effect of exciting them against the English which its writtings had on their minds. The "Ghadr" always preached sedition, referred to revolutionary movements in Russia, China and Mexico and exhorted Indians to follow their example. It had no fixed price. It used to be distributed free to all but Indians contributed according to their means to the funds of the "Yugantar Ashram Office" of the periodical. They looked upon Har Dayal as their leader and his advice as worthy of being followed.

PROPOSED REVOLUTIONARY METHODS.

The war having broken out in Europe, the witness continued, they thought it proper time to return to India and start a revolution. The methods which they duly decided to adopt for realisation of their object were: (1) by dividing themselves into parties to secure funds by committing dacoities; (2) massacring the English; (3) starting a guerrilla warfare and (4) seducing the police and the military to join them. One of the accused, Harnam Singh Tunda, told witness that he was trying to learn bomb-making and had lost one of his arms in bomb explosion. Imbued with such ideas a party of about 55 Indians left by the Korea on 29th August 1914. Before their departure they had a large gathering at Francisco where they were addressed by Barkat Ullah, Bhagwan Singh and Ram Chander, who urged them to go to India and to start a revolution. They also divided the whole party of 55 into smaller parties of 5 or 6 persons each, appointing one man as leader. Witness was to act as leader of his group as also as the head of all groups being charged with the duty of allotting work to the different groups and directing them in committing dacoities. Witness went on to describe the circumstances of their departure from America and the voyage to Japan, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo from where they came to Amritsar via Madras. On the way they met some passengers of the Komagata Maru and were strengthened by fresh arrivals and new recruits to their cause. He stayed at Shanghai with Karam Chand Kohli of Amritsar who gave him 6 automatic pistols and 600 cartridges saying that a German friend had given these for use in India. They had great difficulty at Shanghai in securing passage without passports and as he could not get a ticket he made over certain important papers containing the secret code for correspondence to Kashi Ram, who left with others on 15th October 1914. These papers were pasted inside the frames of two photographs. Eventually he managed to sail on 30th October. On board he asked his Indian fellow-passengers to call him Punjab Singh as he feared arrest at Hong Kong. Arriving at Amritsar on 26th November witness and his companions took a room in the upper storey and he met his father in the street a few days later, who asked him to go to his village but he declined to go excusing himself on the pretext that the Government was after the returned emigrants but really because he could do his work better away from home. He, however, paid a secret visit to his mother one night.

INTERVIEW WITH PARMANAND.

LATER.

In the Lahore conspiracy case before the Special Commissioners yesterday the approver Mula Singh's examination in chief was continued. He described his first interview with Bhai Parmanand who had been to America and now kept a chemist's shop at Lahore and knew several of the returned emigrants and had been referred to the witness by some of the accused as likely to give information about their whereabouts. Parmanand informed him of the arrest of several returned emigrants and advised him to leave his shop at once as there was risk of his arrest by the police. Witness met many of his associates at Amritsar and found that they were ready to start a rebellion but for want of arms they could not do anything. He assured them that these would shortly arrive from America but if they did not he would make some other arrangements and inform them. The witness proceeded to recount details of the interviews he had with his friends at Amritsar where rebellious intentions were repeated. They also talked of bomb making when Dr. Mathra Singh said he could make them and Amar Singh affirmed that he could make one kind of bomb and also get bomb cases from Lahore. Amar Singh suggested a raid on Una Government Treasury. Eventually they decided to commit dacoities to raise money. Next day Dr. Mathra Singh prepared two test bombs. They tried one of these bombs near Amritsar. One day it was decided to prepare a large number of bombs and they thought it possible to use bombs at Muktesar fair which is attended by numerous European military and recruiting officers. Kartar Singh told witness that about Rs. 1,000 had been obtained in a dacoity at Malwa of which he brought Rs. 250, the balance having been taken by his men who had gone to Bikanir to purchase arms and camels. It was suggested at one of their gatherings about this time that as the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was about to go out on tour they should blow up his train with bombs. The witness doubted if a train could be easily blown up but Amar Singh said that bombs with electric batteries could do this and he would arrange for them. Two of the conspirators went to Doba to prepare bombs. They also received assurances that certain Indian troops were prepared to revolt on a day to be fixed by them.

THE DELHI BOMB.

Pingley informed witness that he wished to bring a Bengali who was skilled in making bombs like the one thrown at the Viceroy at Delhi. Witness asked if the Bengali was the man who had thrown the bomb. Pingley smiled and replied that it was not necessary for him to know. Eventually Pingley brought a Bengali to Amritsar. He was a fat man, with shallow complexion, prominent eyes, third finger of one hand stiff, a scar or burn mark on the right foot, shaved beard and thick moustaches. He spoke Hindustani with Bengali accents. He was named Chuchandra Nath Dutt. (On being shown the photo of Rash Behari Bose witness recognised him as the man). In the course of their conversation the Bengali said that a bomb had been thrown at the Viceroy at Delhi from the street but people had wrongly suspected that it had been thrown from the house top. Witness explained everything to him mentioning the idea of a massacre of Europeans, revolt of troops etc. He agreed generally and said that arms would be obtained from Bengal and bombs made in large numbers. A day would be fixed for the rising. Rao Pingley, the Bengali and witness took part in the discussion. The Bengali remained at the Amritsar house for 15 or 16 days and during this period did not go out of the house at all. Witness described the purchase of chemicals for making bombs, preparation of bombs, their active efforts to seduce troops, receipt of ornaments as proceeds of various dacoities, etc. He spoke of various abortive attempts at dacoity and gave full particulars of the Chabba dacoity which resulted in injury to some of the accused by the use of bombs. Hardit Singh treated the injured men. Witness was given gold and silver ornaments, the proceeds of the dacoity. Their local companions murdered the owner of the house looted.

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

MULTAN SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

THIRTY ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(Associated Press.)

MULTAN, May 6.

At the Special Tribunal yesterday thirteen witnesses were heard. Mr. Wilson, Superintendent of Police, Jhang, said regarding the general features of the Ahmedpur dacoity outbreak that it was due to the height of prices, refusal of credit by shopkeepers, Mussulman unsettlement caused by the war, reluctance of shopkeepers to accept currency notes and out break of plague.

LATER.

At the Special tribunal Mr. Williams, District Superintendent of Police, Jhang, continuing his evidence said that in the northern part of Ahmedpur area bad characters were inspired by the conviction that Government was weakening. They spread a report among an absolutely ignorant community that the Germans were coming. Investigations were hampered by the efforts of the complainants to obtain general revenge on the community which caused their misfortunes. To this there were many honourable exceptions, particularly in the Baksh case. The police force was insufficient to cope with the epidemic and sometimes investigation was deferred a fortnight because no officer was available.

In the Isswalla case before the Special Tribunal charges against thirty out of the drawn leaving the Commissioners to try ten accused on charges of dacoity and damage by fire.

MARRIAGE OF OFFICER ORDERED TO THE FRONT.

APPLICATION FOR DISPENSING WITH FOUR EXPIRATION DAYS GRANTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

Yesterday afternoon before Mr. Justice Greaves an application was made for an order directing the Senior Marriage Registrar to marry Thomas Trewellard Robyus, bachelor, and Effie de la Revere Catania, spinster, and to issue the usual marriage certificate without waiting for expiration of four days after giving notice of the intended marriage. It was stated that Mr. Robyus, who was a young officer in the Indian Army was ordered on Tuesday to leave for the front on 6th Thursday and both Mr. Robyus and Miss Catania were anxious to be married before the former left. His Lordship granted the application and directed the marriage to be performed and certificate issued in the course of the day.

COTTON FOR EXPLOSIVES.

GERMANY'S IMPORTATIONS.

REASONS FOR AN EMBARGO.

Recently a number of eminent chemists and others have been conferring together on the subject of Germany's importations of cotton, and have strongly urged upon the Government the necessity of declaring cotton absolute contraband of war so that it may be totally excluded from enemy countries. Up to the present, however, it would appear that their representations have had no decisive effect, says the "Daily Telegraph."

Among the members of the conference are Sir William Ramsay, Professor Frank Clowes (chemical adviser to the London County Council and past president of the Society of Chemical Industry), Lieutenant-General Sir James Hills-Jones, Mr. Arthur Morrison, Colonel Maule Brackenbury, Sir Alexander Binnie (past president of the Institution of Civil Engineers). Professor Herbert Jackson (professor of chemistry, London University), Mr. Bertram Blount (consulting chemist to the Crown Agents for the Colonies), Mr. G. Midgley Taylor (consulting engineer), Professor Meldola (president of the Institute of Chemistry), Mr. E. B. Havell, A.R.C.A., and Professor W. J. Pope (professor of chemistry, Cambridge University).

On March 11 a letter, signed by all these gentlemen, was addressed to Lord Moulton at the High Explosives Department of the War Office, pointing out that an amount of cotton equal to at least one-half of Germany and Austria's entire imports in 1913 must during the present war be used annually in these countries in the manufacture of propulsive ammunition, and asking whether it was a fact that a complete embargo on cotton destined to Germany and Austria had been declared and would be exercised.

INJUSTICE TO OUR ALLIES.

In reply to this letter, Lord Moulton referred to an Order in Council, dated March 11, the terms of which he thought would be entirely satisfactory to the signatories. To this Mr. W. S. Hopkins, who acted as secretary to the conference, responded, pointing out that the Order referred to was permissive in its wording, and again urging that cotton should not be allowed to enter Germany through any channel whatever.

To this a reply was received stating that it was impossible for Lord Moulton to speak authoritatively as to the intention of the Government in the matter, but the members of the conference might rest assured that the subject had received most earnest and serious consideration.

On March 25 Mr. Hopkinas wrote to Lord Moulton as follows:

"Unless drastic steps are taken to exclude cotton, we are virtually supplying Germany with ammunition. This is evidently not the intention of our Government, and it is necessary to impress on the members of the Cabinet in the strongest manner the injustice which is being done, not only to our troops in the field, but also to our Allies, by their not adopting the most stringent measures to prevent cotton reaching Germany. Nitrates, as we know, can be made by the Germans; cotton cannot. Hence the necessity for drastic action in regard to the latter.

Subsequently, it appears, the members of the conference received an intimation that if they could convince the Board of Trade of the vital importance of making cotton contraband of war the Government would act accordingly; and on March 30 a deputation was received by Mr. Runciman, to whom Mr. Hopkins next day wrote as follows:

On behalf of those who attended, I beg to thank you for the interview granted yesterday, and regret that you were unable to give the asurance that cotton will not reach Germany from any source whatever.

PROS AND CONS.

Among the reasons which have been urged against making cotton absolute contraband one of the foremost is the resentment which such action would arouse in the United States. In reply to this, it is pointed out that America during the Civil War had no hesitation in preventing the Confederates from exporting cotton, although in those days it was not used for ammunition, and as a result of the prohibition Lancashire suffered severely. Moreover, Mr. Bryan has stated officially that the United States has placed all materials from which ammunition can be made on its contraband list. But huge credits have been placed in the United States, and the American never throws away trade.

It is further argued that action now would be useless, the enemy having stored sufficient cotton before the war. To this it is replied that Germany is paying for cotton in Bremen about three times its normal price, and record shipments are on their way, while the streets of Gottenburg are lined with cotton bales owing to insufficient wharfage accommodation there.

To the contention that it is impossible to prevent neutral countries from supplying Germany with cotton, the members of the conference retort that if we can stop copper we can stop cotton. The interests of America are about the same in each case, and no protest was made by the United States when copper was placed on the contraband list.

A fourth reason urged against the prohibition is that it would be unavailing because Germany would employ substitutes. The answer given to this by the distinguished chemists who have taken part in the conferences is that the manufacture of gun-cotton is so delicate an operation, and requires such high technical skill and purity of raw materials, that any divergence from ordinary procedure would cause danger to manufacturer and user. Also the guns and works are standardised for pure material.

The average cotton imports into Germany and Austria for the years 1911, 1912, and 1913 were about 530,000 tons. At the high price of £40 a ton this would amount to £21,000,000; and it is estimated that half this amount would be required for explosive purposes. Wool, which cannot be used for explosives, has been made contraband; cotton has not.

A BATTLE IN POLAND.

HOW AN AUSTRIAN ATTACK WAS BROKEN.

FICTITIOUS UNITY OF AUSTRIA.

The following communication was received during mail week from Professor Pares, the authorised British correspondent at Russian Headquarters:—

All day long we sat in our earth-hut or passed crouching along the trenches visiting the different points of observation. What a difference a few inches make! At each more exposed point no care seemed enough. The whole day bullets passed close above us, sometimes singing, or, as George said, "wailing," about fifteen yards off, but most of them embedded themselves in our hill, sometimes passing on with a ricochet or exploding. Often there were sharp salvos from several rifles at once, aimed mostly at the loop-holes, where our muskets lay ready; men were shot through the forehead in this way.

But all the day we saw from our vantage point shell after shell rained on neighbouring positions. At one time attention was given to the high ground behind us, and a large hut in which I had halted the night before went up in flames and in a few minutes seemed to have disappeared altogether. Here only a cow was killed, and except for two huts I found the position unchanged when I passed back here in the evening. No wonder that our own artillery did not deign to reply till the evening, when it lighted up a big flame in a small town beyond the river.

A FURIOUS CANNONADE.

Along the line across the flat ground which we had traversed in the dark the cannonade was more furious and had more meaning. Here there was a projecting bluff where our front came close up to the river before receding sharply from it and taking an altogether different direction. This was doubly an angle. It was a salient landmark in the curve of the whole Russian line from a western front against Germany to a southern front against Austria, and was, therefore, one of the points from which the conquering Russian march through Galicia threatens the junction of the two Allies.

The lie of the ground made it still more a challenge to the enemy, as the advanced trenches on this side were exposed to a fire from both sides and even partly from the rear. On this devoted hill the enemy's artillery, strongly reinforced, poured an unending torrent of shells. We could see them burst almost without interruption, the heavy bomb for driving the men from their shelter followed by the two shrapnels for catching them in the open. In all some 800 shells must have been lodged on the hill on this day.

This time the cannonade was not, as so often with the Austrians, simply a nerve-stricken discharge of ammunition. When the hill, and especially the line of our trenches, had been covered with shell and the defenders had been long enough reduced to a paralysing concealment and impotence, a whole division of the gallant Tyrolese advanced on the projecting angle of the line. These are the best troops that Austria has left, and they were opposed to parts of two Russian regiments.

They ensconced themselves at night in rifle pits on a lower ridge of the hill, and, forcing their way up, found lodgment in a small wood and even occupied some disused trenches at fifty yards from the Russian line. They planted a flag, and the fire of their artillery, which was this day wonderfully accurate, continued to pound the Russians over the heads of the Tyrolese infantry. An attempt was made to break through the Russian line at the point of the angle, which was the junction of the two defending regiments.

And now came the reply. Standing up under the cannonade, the Russian infantry, with the support of its machine-guns, poured in such volleys that everything in front of it went down. The rush to break through was beaten out, the trenches occupied by the Tyrolese became a line of corpses; no attempt was made to resist the bayonet; Russian troops on the flank passed down towards the river and took the attackers from that side, the whole attack, or what was left of it, rolled down the hill, leaving 1,300 corpses in the wood and in the open; a number of prisoners, wounded, and Red Cross men were left behind, and next day retreating columns, without even their baggage, were seen marching off into the hills beyond the river.

POLISH BATTLE SONG.

I came out on the muddy little square and to my surprise caught the notes of a melody that was for many years prohibited in Poland. It was "March, march Dombrowski," the battle song of the Polish legions that fought under Dombrowski against Russia for Napoleon and for Polish independence. The words were different, but not in spirit; they were the famous "Slavs, come on." I was surprised, because I was in purely military surroundings at the staff of our army. But the men who were singing were all Slavs of non-Russian origin, they were a military unit in Russian uniform and marches round the square in front of the commanding General, who with all others present stood to the salute.

To these troops he then distributed crosses and medals of the George for signal bravery, and they sang him another Slavonic air, a Bulgarian hymn, because he is a Bulgarian General in the Russian service. Behind him stood a number of Czech (Bohemian) prisoners; and the troops next played the Bohemian salute and the Czech National Hymn; some of the prisoners were in tears. Turning to them the General said that as Slavs they could have no care as to the welcome that awaited them in Russia, where all that was possible would be done for their comfort, and that when the war was over they would return home, and he hoped that they would find their country free. The last words were, at his desire, repeated to them by the interpreter.

No wonder that the Slavs of Austria are coming over in great masses and begging for employment on the Slavonic side; while the fictitious unity of Austria, a mechanism for turning to German uses a country which is three-quarters Slavonic, is crumbling before the eyes, and German ambitions are being reduced to count only on the services of instruments that are really German.

INDUSTRIAL BLOW TO POONA.

COTTON AND SILK MILL CLOSING DOWN.

LONG BATTLE WITH ADVERSITY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 5.

Financial pressure and commercial depression have combined at length to give the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co., Ltd., its quietus. The mill was to have closed down to-day, the staff and operatives having been given notice to cease work from to-day. But at the eleventh hour, the Directors decided to work the mill a few days longer, and the employees have been duly assured that their wages for the extended period will be paid. The object of running the mill for a further ten or twelve days is to endeavour to find a market for the existing stock and stock in process, the value of which is estimated at over six lakhs, and if this amount, or a good part of it is realized, it will relieve the pressure on the Company to a very great extent. The mill was started in 1891-2, it has obviously been battling with adverse circumstances ever since. Two years after it sprang into existence—in 1893—the Company went into liquidation. Sir George Greaves of Messrs. Greaves Cotton Co., Bombay, was at that period, chairman of the Board of Directors, but he speedily withdrew from the chairmanship, and at the same time withdrew his financial interests in the concern. The Company managed to survive these misfortunes, but in 1894, or a year later, it was deemed necessary to mortgage the mill premises and mill machinery to Shet Shivlal Motilal for 4½ lakhs. At the time of this mortgage, the value of the mill was estimated at 9 lakhs. It was then fitted with 10,000 spindles, 140 cotton looms, about 90 silk looms, 2 boilers and a single engine. To-day it holds 19,000 spindles, 500 cotton looms, 128 silk looms and boilers, two of which were fitted up only last year at a cost of about a lakh. With an extension of machinery and a further extension of the premises, in addition to the stock in hand, the value of the property may be roughly computed at something like nineteen lakhs. In 1908 a second mortgage of two lakhs was effected with the Poona Bank Ld., the Agents of which are the Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the Ponna Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co. Ld. The Poona Bank continued to offer financial assistance to the Company till their claim against the Company stood at four lakhs. A further sum of 1½ lakh was eventually requisitioned from Messrs. Dandekar, Bankers of Poona City, to maintain the credit of the mill in commercial circles in Bombay and elsewhere. With these and minor liabilities to face, the Company evidently found the struggle for existence somewhat severe, and the outbreak of the war in Europe placed a wet blanket on the prospects of the mill. The Company is, however, capable of meeting its liabilities: at all events, the mortgagees are safe.

The closing of the mill will deal a severe blow to the commercial and industrial importance of Poona. No fewer than 1,200 operatives will be thrown out of work. The Manager and Engineer have already departed, and the entire control of the mill is left to the Carding-master. Messrs. Hundunmull Balmakund & Co., are the Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents; the Directors are:—Mr. Abdulla Abdul Wahed of Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim & Co., Rao Bahadur Sitaram Patwardhan, a Government pensioner, Shet Bukardass Naraindass, Banker, Shet Premchund Gulabchand, merchant of Poona City, and Rao Bahadur Ramnarayen Amerchand, a well-known financier (ex-officio).

ANOTHER COMPLAINT OF CHEATING.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, May 6.

Another complaint of cheating in respect of consignments of coal was to-day preferred in the Court of Mr. Cross, City Magistrate against Rao Bahadur Ramnarayan Amerchand and Sett Chatturbhuj Balmokand, agents of the Poona Cotton and Silk Mill. The complainant in this case was Hari Krishna Lakshmi Shunkar Shukla, who said he was under agreement to supply coal to the mill, the accused undertaking not to be in arrears as regards payment. The accused were in arrears and gave the complainant's firm a hundi for Rs. 2,000 payable on 25th April. This was dishonoured. Meantime a fresh consignment of 100 tons of coal had been sent from Bombay. On the complainant representing that the hundi had been dishonoured the accused handed the complainant's servant Rs. 500 and asked that the railway receipt for the fresh consignment be handed over when the whole of the account would be settled as payment was refused even after the railway receipt had been handed over Notice was issued by the Magistrate.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

HOSPITALS AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

THE COMING LOAN OF 57 LAKHS.

A monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President Mr. P. C. Sethna being in the chair.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Textile Manufacturing Company complaining of a nuisance alleged to be caused by the halalkhores' huts in the vicinity of their mills. The letter has been published on a previous occasion.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved that the letter be referred to the Commissioner for report through the Standing Committee.

The proposition having been seconded, Mr. D. E. Wacha said Mr. Wadia had invited him to see the place and he was satisfied that Mr. Wadia had shown great forbearance and patience in this matter. He thought that the protest was quite justified.

EXCESS IN THE ROYAL VISIT FUND.

Consideration was then given to the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"I have the honour to state that on the occasion of the visit to India of his Imperial Majesty King George V in 1911-1912, a fund was raised by public subscriptions for the purpose of suitably celebrating the occasion in the City. Although the arrangements made were, I venture to think, adequate, no undue expenditure was incurred and a sum of Rs. 50,267-15-5 remained in the hands of the Secretaries of the Fund. This sum it was obviously desirable to devote to a suitable, and, if possible, a commemorative object, but there was some doubt as to the possibility of so applying it without the consent of all the subscribers which it was naturally impossible to obtain. As the Advocate-General was of opinion that the balance held by the Secretaries was money held on a constructive trust created for public purposes of a charitable nature, a friendly suit was filed by him against me as Secretary of the fund in the High Court on 8th October, 1912, for a declaration to that effect and for orders as to the application of the balance to some public charitable object. Various objects were considered which were more or less suitable, but it was not found possible to find one which could have been adequately attained with the funds in hand. The High Court has now passed orders in the matter, and I forward a copy of the decree, from which it will be seen that the defendant is directed to hand over the balance of the fund, after payment of law charges, to the Municipal Corporation for the purpose of the King Edward Memorial Hospital, a special portion of the Hospital being selected for the commemoration of the Royal Visit. The total amount remaining after paying the cost of the legal proceedings, etc., bills in respect of which have yet to be received, and after adding any interest which may have accrued, will accordingly be paid into the Municipal Treasury. I consider that the most suitable manner in which the money can be utilized in connection with the Hospital will be in the erection of a Ward for Tuberculosis cases which would in any case be necessary. I am shortly reporting on the Tuberculosis question in general, and will then submit definite proposals for the utilisation of the money."

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, seconded by Mr. R. B. Mantri, the letter was referred to the Medical Reliefs' Committee for report.

CONTROL AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

On the motion of Dr. D. A. D'Monte, seconded by Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, the following letter from the Commissioner on the subject of the control and treatment of Tuberculosis in the city was also referred to the Medical Reliefs' Committee for consideration and report:—

"I have the honour to draw the attention of the Corporation to the necessity for taking measures to deal with Tuberculosis in the City of Bombay. It will be within the recollection of the Corporation that the Anti-Tuberculosis League requested the permission of the Corporation to the use by them of certain disused wards of the Maratha Plague Hospital as a Tuberculosis Dispensary and as a ward for in-patients. They undertook to bear the whole cost of the Dispensary and the staff and asked the Corporation to bear the cost of the 20 beds which it was proposed to provide for in-patients, the whole Hospital to be under the control of the Municipal Officer for Infectious Diseases. This proposal was supported by me as it seemed to allow of an experiment to be made for the treatment of Tuberculosis in a manner least expensive to the Corporation and most likely to be received by the people without suspicion, and it did not seem desirable to incur unduly large expenditure until the result of the measures proposed and the manner in which the treatment was received had been tested by actual experience. These proposals were however rejected by the Corporation, chiefly, no doubt, on the ground that the Corporation did not wish to make themselves responsible for the expenditure involved, but partly, at least, for various reasons such as that the question should be taken up by the Corporation and not by the League, that the proposals were not adequate to deal with the question and that the location was not suitable. The question is, however, one of too great importance to be disposed of without the fullest consideration and I now desire to ask the attention of the Corporation to the subject of Tuberculosis and to ascertain whether they are willing to take any action in the matter. I append therefore a full report from the Health Officer upon the whole subject in which he states the position of the disease, so far as it has been ascertained, in Bombay and the steps which have been taken in other cities and which he considers should be taken in Bombay to cope with it. Government have also in their Resolution No. 1419, dated the 17th February 1915, General Department, stated the lines on which they consider action should be taken throughout the Presidency. They have pointed out in their letter to the Corporation forwarding the Resolution that 200 beds appear to be required in the City of Bombay and they state that they are providing for 32 beds at the existing Government Hospitals. They ask the Municipality to inform them what action they are prepared to take in the matter.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

I do not think that the seriousness of the question will be doubted by the Corporation. The statement in the Health Officer's report compares the mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis with the figures of 20 other cities. It will be seen that Bombay in the years 1881-85 ranked 8th among these cities, in 1901-05 its mortality was higher than any one of them and in the year 1912 its mortality was the 6th highest. It is true that the figures of 1912 show a very considerable improvement over those of 1901-05; but this improvement is common to many other cities and if it is the result of the measures that have been taken it merely indicates the possibility of dealing with and of stamping out the disease. There is, however, no certainty that the improvement in Bombay is either permanent or accurate. There may be a great outburst of industrial activity in the City which will lead to over-crowding and insanitary conditions of working. Moreover the year 1912 was probably at the beginning of a healthy cycle of years and unhealthy periods must be anticipated. Further the figures themselves though recorded with all possible care by the Health Department are not in themselves altogether reliable. The diagnosis and notification of diseases is not so good as to prevent the possibility of many deaths from Tuberculosis being ascribed to other causes. Moreover Tuberculosis being in many cases a wasting disease and a large portion of the population of the City being immigrants from outside, many persons who have contracted the disease in Bombay probably go to die in their villages. In any case it is obvious that the disease is prevalent enough to constitute a danger, while it has been amply proved in other cities that it can be controlled and very largely reduced by proper sanitary measures. Doubtless it is a disease in which preventive measures are of far greater importance than curative ones; but the preventive measures are chiefly the provision of more sanitary quarters and the prevention of the creation of insanitary conditions. These questions are being dealt with by the Corporation and by the Improvement Trust in different directions. The importance, however, of treating cases of Tuberculosis both in the hope of saving the lives of those affected, and still more, of preventing the spread of the disease by infection, remains very great.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

As regards the responsibility for the expense of Hospital measures for dealing with Tuberculosis, I have already stated my opinion that, under the Act, the Municipality are undoubtedly responsible. By the arrangement of 1907 Government agreed to maintain the existing Hospitals. So long as they remained full of cases, it is not possible, in my opinion, to say that they should contain any given number of cases of a particular kind, and Government would, I think, be justified in refusing to accept infectious cases among the other cases so long as the Hospitals were maintained at their former size. Whatever force there may have been in the argument that Government were obliged to take Tuberculous cases in the Hospitals because they did so before 1907 has, I think, been disposed, of by the intention of Government to provide beds for these cases in separate wards wherever they have room to do so. Tuberculosis is, however, admittedly, a dangerous disease, and long before 1907 even the Municipality was responsible for providing for infectious diseases.

Although, however, the primary responsibility appears to me to lie upon the Municipality, the measures which the Municipality can take are obviously limited by financial considerations and considering the importance of the question and its connection with other districts and towns, it is possible that Government may be prepared to assist the Municipality. It will be observed that in the letter from Government No. 1420, dated the 17th February, 1915, Government enquire how far the Corporation are prepared to meet Government in dealing with the question in the City of Bombay. It is pointed out in the Executive Health Officer's report that the Government in England have assisted the campaign against Tuberculosis by extremely large financial grants. It is right to point out that these grants are proposed to be taken from taxation directly raised with this object, or at least to deal with sickness and ill-health, by the method of payments for National Insurance. No such taxation has been levied by Government in this country. Nevertheless, in spite of this and of the statement in paragraph 9 of their Resolution that Government cannot give contributions until the financial situation is more favourable, it is possible that Government would, in the future at least, be prepared to make a grant towards this object.

There does not appear to be any reason why the Corporation should not incur such expense as is within their power to do without embarrassing their work in other directions. In paragraph 5 of the Resolution Government ask that the Corporation should consider the advisability of reserving accommodation in the King Edward Memorial Hospital for at least 15 beds for Tuberculous patients. I am not aware on what principle Government have fixed this number of 15 beds unless it is on the analogy of the J. J. and Cama and Albless Hospitals where the number of beds is fixed at 20 and 12, respectively. It is clear, however, that if as large a number as 170 beds have to be provided by the Corporation, the provision of a special ward or 15 beds only in the King Edward Memorial Hospital would be both inadequate and wasteful. As a ward for tuberculous patients would have to be to a greater or less extent separate from other wards it would be better to provide a ward for tuberculous patients containing 50 beds which is the number proposed to be accommodated in each of the other wards of the new Hospital. My first suggestion to the Corporation therefore is that a ward for 50 beds should be provided in the King Edward Memorial Hospital and that if necessary the plans which have been prepared for the Hospital and which are now under the consideration of a distinguished Architect in England, should be amended accordingly. In this connection I would draw attention to my letter of 10th April 1915 in which I have stated that the balance of Rs. 50,000 belonging to the Royal Visit Fund has been paid into Municipal Funds and has to be used for some distinctive portion of the Memorial Hospital. I do not think it could be better used than in the erection of a ward for tuberculous patients to which the name of his present Majesty could be attached in commemoration of his memorable visit to the City of Bombay.

LOCAL HOSPITALS.

The erection of the new Hospital will, however, undoubtedly take some years to complete and in the meanwhile it is neither desirable nor necessary to take no action to provide for tuberculous patients. It will be seen that the Health Officer proposes that 50 beds should be provided at the Maratha Hospital and 50 beds on the land adjoining the Arthur Road Hospital. So far as Arthur Road is concerned, it is necessary, in the first place, to improve and add to the existing Hospital for other infectious diseases and this will occupy the land that is at present available for the purpose. There is, however, no reason why 50 beds should not be immediately provided near the Maratha Hospital on Connaught Road. The advantages of this Hospital are that the wards are already existing, that the Hospital is situated near the centre of the town and that persons could therefore be easily induced to leave their houses and be treated in it. During the debate in the Corporation a certain amount of misapprehension appeared to exist in the minds of some of the members as regards this Hospital. It was stated that it would be regarded as a fatal hospital for tuberculous cases and that the anti-tuberculosis campaign would therefore be prejudiced. This, however, appears to be based on some misunderstanding. Even the Plague Hospital as it exists is no longer regarded as a place to which patients are taken only to die. The wards, however, which would be used for tuberculous patients are altogether distinct from the Plague Wards and there would not be the smallest danger of infection from one to the other. There is no reason therefore to suppose that any of the public, however ignorant, would imagine that they were to be treated in the Plague Hospital if they were taken to the Connaught Road Tuberculosis Wards. My second proposal therefore is that the Corporation should be prepared to maintain 50 beds for tuberculous patients in the Connaught Road Hospital.

The provision of dispensaries throughout the city for the treatment of tuberculous cases in the early stage is doubtless an important one; but I would leave this in the first place to the Anti-Tuberculosis League who have done very good work in this direction already.

PROPOSED SANATORIA OUTSIDE THE ISLAND.

The provision of Sanatoria outside the Island is referred to by the Health Officer in his last paragraph and it was stated by one member in the debate in the Corporation that these Sanatoria are the best way of treating the disease. They undoubtedly are so if cases can be got in the early stage and if the people can be persuaded to leave Bombay and go to them. Neither, however, of these conditions can be postulated in Bombay and therefore the provision of Sanatoria outside Bombay must be regarded as supplementary to the taking of action within the city. Subject to this however there is no doubt that such Sanatoria are of grea value, and it would be desirable to have at least one for the Bombay Presidency in a suitable upland situation which could be obtained at no great distance from Bombay. Such a Sanatorium, however, would be more the work of a Central Association and would not be an immediate duty of the Corporation to supply it even if that Body could subscribe to it under the Act as it stands. I think therefore that the provision of such a Sanatorium need not be considered with the present proposals. In view of the importance of the question involved I would ask the Corporation to consider the proposals contained in the Health Officer's report and in this letter as fully as possible.

Consideration was then given to a report from the Commissioner stating that at Mumbadevie he had ordered the removal of dust bin carts as an experimental measure and that it was not advisable to remove the shed complained against.

Dr. Master moved that the report be recorded.

Mr. D. E. Wacha pointed out that there was a huge cry for open spaces and this was just the place which could be kept more tidy and open for recreation for the poor.

The proposition was passed.

WORK OF THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

In accordance with a previous notice of motion, Dr. D. B. Master then moved:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report (a) the names of the big roads and streets constructed by the City Improvement Trust and handed over to the Municipality, since that body was brought into existence, (b) the area of road surface existing in the City previous to the institution of the Trust, and that added subsequently by them during the last 15 years, (c) the probable increased liability incurred by the Corporation for their yearly repairs by this addition; and (d) the extent of road surface that will be further added to the existing area by the construction of the Eastern avenue and the probable liability incurred for its annual repairs."

Dr. J. J. Cursetji seconded the proposition which was carried.

THE BHATTIA BAUG.

In March last, the Corporation had asked for a report from the Commissioner about the Bhattia Baug. In reporting on the subject the Commissioner said:—

"The laying out of the area on the lines approved by Corporation Resolution No. 6461 of 6th February 1913 is now in hand. I have had the advantage of the advice of several gentlemen well qualified to give an opinion, and in accordance with that advice it has been decided that it would be desirable that the whole of the space within the boundary of the garden should be laid down in well kept grass, rising from the boundary to a height of three feet in the centre. The grass will be interseoted with radiating paths. The space will be surrounded by a railing, not exceeding 2 feet 6 inches or 3 feet in height, the pattern of which is still under consideration. Behind the railing, a low but broad hedge will be grown. As it is desired to leave the internal space as open as possible, and also to permit of the grass being kept in perfect condition, it is not intended to have trees inside the enclosure, but to plant flowering trees at the edge of the footpath surrounding. It will probably be desirable to have beds of constantly renewed flowers in the middle of the grass space, but this can, I think, be postponed until the space is fully laid out. It may ultimately be necessary to utilize the centre for some piece of statuary of great importance, but until that necessity arises, it will be desirable to have a fountain. It has been suggested that an electrically lit illuminated fountain, which would provide effects of three coloured lights at night would be very effective. If the space is kept free from obstruction, as has been suggested above, I think such a fountain could be easily seen from a considerable area round, and that it would be the best thing possible for the site. The sites for statues should be strictly limited to six as in Mr. Wittet's revised design. Opinions may vary as to the desirability of having even this number of statues in a comparatively small space. But as a certain number of statues must presumably be erected somewhere there will be no great objection to space being reserved for them in this area."

Dr. D. B. Master moved that the report be recorded. He observed that he was glad to find that the work was now proceeding.

Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy seconded the proposition.

Mr. D. E. Wacha suggested that they should now change the name of this site. It was, he observed, an old, antiquated, useless word and misleading.

The proposition was carried.

PROVISION FOR LOAN OF 57 LAKHS.

The meeting next considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"The Corporation are aware that in the Loan Programme for 1915-16, provision has been made for raising a loan of 57 lakhs. These loans have been approved by the Corporation and authorised by Government, on the usual understanding that provision should be made by annual Sinking Fund instalments for their re-payment on their period being completed. The circumstances of the present year are, however, owing to the continuance of the war peculiar, and though it is hoped that offers for the loan will be forthcoming in the ordinary manner, it is possible that this will not be the case, and it may be necessary to arrange for the raising in other ways of the sums required to finance the Municipal works in progress or urgently required. This can be done either by the issue of Bills or Promissory Notes under the provision of the Local Authorities' Loans Act IX of 1914, or by the issue of a loan for a short term of years to be replaced by a loan for a long term when times become normal, or by an advance from the Banks. It is not necessary to discuss which of these methods is best, as it is very possible that no one of them will have to be employed, and no action will be taken without the fullest consideration by the Standing Committee. As, however, under Section 6 (1) of the Local Authorities' Act, it is necessary to obtain the sanction of the Government of India to the use of the provisions of the Act, I have the honour to request that I may be authorised to obtain the sanction of Government to the issue of Bills or Promissory Notes for a period of twelve months to such an amount as may be necessary, provided that the total amount of loan for which sanction has already been given by Government is not exceeded."

On the motion of Mr. A. M. Tod, seconded by Mr. Mirza Mahomed Alikhan, the sanction asked for by the Commissioner was granted.

In accordance with a previous notice of motion Dr. E. Moses moved: "That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be invited to the insanitary condition of Zaoba's Oart, Girgaum, and also to the proceedings of the Standing Committee in connection with this area from 11th November, 1908 to 13th March, 1912, and he be requested to report what measures he proposes to take to improve the sanitary condition of this area and also to report whether it is necessary to take action, under sections 305 and 306 of the Municipal Act, and declare the streets in this aera as public streets, especially the central one and to connect it with that of New Wadi on the south."

Mr. R. S. Navalkar seconded the proposition, which was carried.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

Kasagra—the laxative that cures—is the best remedy ever offered for the cure of constipation and bowel torpidity. Superior to all kinds of purgatives. D 23

BIOLOGY AND WAR.

SOCIAL AND ETHICAL TESTS

RACIAL IMPROVEMENT AND ITS COUNTER ACTIVES.

The following interesting article by Professor J. Arthur Thomson L.L.D. appears in the "Daily News and Leader":—

We are as a nation practically unanimous that after a certain, or rather uncertain, date, war was inevitable unless we were prepared to sacrifice honour and our traditions of championing justice and liberty. But this does not affect the fact that to have thousands of wholesome men in the prime of life mowed down with machine guns is an extreme of wastage without parallel except in famine and plague. By the first or physical test war in condemned.

When we turn to the social or ethical test, we find that the issues are intricate. It has to be remembered (1) that there may be nobility in the determination to go to war if there is no alternative course consistent with honour, justice, and freedom; (2) that the waging of the war may afford opportunities for courage, endurance, magnanimity, and other virtues; and (3) that a war which can be carried through with a good conscience may leave a nation spiritually enriched. On the other hand the actual fact of war is a detestable anachronism, full of deadly peril to the character of combatants and non-combatants alike. It seems to come upon the nations because the past is still too strong for them. . . .

* * * *

Against the view that war is indispensable if the virile virtues are to be kept alive, it must be firmly maintained that in the tasks of peace there is ample opportunity for valour and heroism, and that the annals of exploration, investigation, medical practice, and the like are rich in illustrations of the highest courage. To admit, as we must, that there are worse things than war—slavery, softness, dishonour, and moral unsoundness generally—is not equivalent to saying that nobility cannot be kept alive without war. To admit that a nation may be forced to a crisis where a refusal to go to war would mean disgrace, is not to admit that the battle-feld must for ever remain our final court of appeal. . . . .

* * * *

There is another way in which war works in the wrong direction, by making life disproportionately difficult (and marriage often impossible) for the members of the race who are least readily replaceable. It is necessary to hold by the ideal of the state as a body politic—an organism—in which all wholesome men and women have their place and function, but it is plain enough that artists and discoverers, poets and reformers, are more precious than mediocrities. In the retrenchments that must follow a great war in which hundreds of millions of pounds are spent unproductively, the tendency is to economise most on super-necessaries, and unluckily on the finer super-necessaries, such as books, music, pictures, and higher education. This must tend to handicap most severely the more highly individualed members of the community. The highly skilled, whose work seems to be most readily dispensed with, will be pinched most; and they are certainly part of the salt of the earth. . . .

* * * *

Socially regarded, going to war may be (in our present state of civilisation) the only course open to a nation that would stand for honour, justice and liberty; ethically regarded, waging war may afford opportunity for the development of high virtues; bilogically regarded, war is a reversion to that mode of the struggle for existence in which rats excel, namely, internecine competition. . . . . Among non-combatant, too, there is apt to be deterioration as well as ennoblement. If war, in spite of being illumined by heroism and endurance, in spite of being embellished by the achievements of science, is in essence a return to the crudest form of the struggle for existence, our necessary preoccupation with it is full of danger. . .

* * * *

To sum up, man is fortunately not shut up to searching in nature for guidance, but if he does look carefully enough in that direction he will find nature has another message besides, "Each for himself, and elimination take the hindmost; contention is the vital force; and careers are open to talons." There is another message—much harder to obey—of subordinating individual gratification to species welfare. And again, if man does insist on following, as in war, the mode of the struggle for existence in which rats excel, he must not delude himself with the hope that it will necessarily result in the survival of the fittest in any progressive sense. The most desirable types are apt to get sifted out, leaving the race impoverished.

* * * *

The argument of this paper is that *from a biological point of view* war must be regarded with anxiety since it makes for the impoverishment of the race by sifting out a disproportionately large number of those whom we can least afford to lose, and that far from being in full accordance with nature's message to man it is a reversion to the crudest and most primitive form of the struggle for existence, and therefore to be regarded with peculiar fear. At the present time, when we are involved in a terrible war which we believe to be righteous, every energy should be brought to bear, "with a single mind and with concentrated purpose, in order to achieve successfully and gloriously, the end we have in view." But it behoves us also to order our minds so that the issue may work towards a victory over the evil (in ourselves as well as in others) which makes war possible between Christian and civilised nations.

If this war brings racial impoverishment, as it seems bound to do, what counteractives are possible? (a) We may perhaps look for a more marked disapproval of selfish forms of celibacy and a stronger encouragement of chivalrous marriages. (b) There may spring up a freshened enthusiasm for all-round fitness and a high standard of health and it must be granted that all improvements of "nurture" in the widest sense are to the good as long as it is clearly recognised that veneering does not make bad wood sound. Perhaps our losses may strengthen our resolution to face the national wastage due to tuberculosis, and to improve the conditions that are in part to blame for the evils which most weaken us as a nation. (c) Some clearer understanding of what selection means may lead us to scrutinise the retrenchments which the costliness of the war will necessitate. To economise upon the nobler super-necessaries means crippling such super-men as painters and musicians. May we not try pinching ourselves in our comforts before we begin starving our souls? (d) What the biologist is most concerned with is the natural inheritance of the race, which is fundamental, and in this regard the outlook cannot but be gloomy, whom Britain is losing many of the very best of her sons. But we are also concerned with our social heritage, which is supreme, with for instance our traditions and ideals of honour, veracity courage, justice, and goodwill among men. It rests with us, each in his own way, to try to secure that if our natural inheritance is impoverished, our social heritage may be enriched.

BENGAL VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE CORPS.

BENGAL'S HOSPITAL SHIP.

EQUIPMENTS AND PROVISIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

As a result of the labours of the Bengal Volunteer Ambulance Corps movement, a shallow draft river barge capable of accommodating 100 beds will be sent to the Shatt-el-Arab for river ambulance, this being considered at the present moment by the authorities the most useful gift which Bengal can offer as her contribution to the war. The vessel is a two decker river flat of 400 tons which was till recently in use as a river transport for troops. It has been converted by the Deputy Director of Royal Indian Marine into an up to date floating hospital under the direction of the Commandant of the Corps Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Nott, I.M.S., and the Joint Secretary Dr. S. P. Sarvadhikary. On the upper deck there is accommodation for 100 sick and wounded two fully equipped operation rooms, one for clean cases and the other for septic ones. Between the two there is a sterilising chamber and an X-Ray room fitted up with a powerful X-Ray apparatus and contrivances for electric disinfecting of poisoned wounds. There is space set apart for microscopic examinations and also for the reception of contagious and infectious cases. On the lower deck are placed the cabins for the Commandant and his officers, accommodation for the men, the electric plant, an ice machine refrigerators and other conveniences. The motor ambulance will be carried on board as well as a number of stretchers and other means of transporting the sick and wounded. Lifts have been provided for the carriage of loaded stretchers to and from the lower deck. The usual dispensing, dressing, medical and general store rooms have been provided. The vessel is lit throughout with electricity and a number of fans have been fitted up. The vessel carries a full complement of officers and men recruited from the Civilian Bengali population who have been given a thorough training in the military lines at Alipore under the supervision of the Commandant and other military officers deputed by the Government.

It is to be observed that the cost of equipping and maintaining the unit and the hospital will be met entirely from voluntary contributions from the Bengali population. The Government, however, are providing the pay of the Commandant and such regular officers as might be lent for the purposes of the unit. They will provide for the transport and rations while on active service. Other officers and men of the unit will get no pay but only a small separation allowance for their family and life insurance policy for sums varying from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 according to rank and they will have free uniforms.

Arrangements are in progress to make the ceremony of naming the vessel a unique function. His Excellency is coming down for the purpose. It is said the 16th Rajputs together with the volunteers will provide the Guards of Honour. The ceremony will take place on the afternoon of the 8th instant at Prinsep's Ghat at 5-15 p.m. and the Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan will preside.

When the bowels become constipated, digestion is impaired, biliousness ensues, the mind becomes sluggish, and a general dispirited feeling is the result. Kasagra is the best remedy for constipation. D 19

SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

SANITARY PROGRESS.

After the state of the population and water supply in the city in 1850-60, it will be in the fitness of things that the condition of drainage should be described. Half a century ago and more the town was unserved Drainage in the modern acceptation of the term that is to say, as understood by our latter day *hakims*, of Sanitation was unknown. There were storm water drains as far as Girgaum and Grant Road. The then suburban sections of the city were innocent of even these primitive sanitary contrivances. These drains were in the middle of roads, streets and lanes and were so constructed as to allow of ventilation by means of perforated square stone covers on the surface of the road. Types of these primitive contrivances may still be seen in parts of the Northern Fort and in the town. The practice was to clean these by uncovering the perforated stone and by ladling out the dirty waters mixed with sullage in a horrible state of decomposition. The black foul semi liquid stuff was first thrown out on both sides of a street or road in a heap and after a day or two carted away. The work was generally done by the lowest class of people commonly know as "parvaris" a class still flourishing in the city. The cleansing out operation was performed twice a year in the principal thoroughfares and streets and once in the lanes. The decomposed gases emitted from the perforated covers saturated the atmosphere with foul exhalations and was not a mean contributory cause of fevers which in those days were not so minutely classified as they have been for some years past. Typhoid and remittant fever may have been known to the doctors of the period, but the masses only knew by the generic name of fevers all the divers kinds presently nomenclatured.

OPEN SEWERS.

Beyond the storm water sewers there were open sewers, a foot or so wide. They were like so many trenches which went in front of dwelling houses chiefly in the crowded localities outside the Fort. The whole of Dhobitalao, Chandanwadi, Girgaum proper, Mandvi, Khara Kuva and so on had these elongated cess-pools. The only difference between the covered sewers and these cesspools was that the latter had the advantage of sunlight and open air. So far these cesspools were not so deadly in their effect on the health of the residents in the localities mentioned as the other. The foulest matter used to be discharged at certain points on the eastern and western foreshore, which were connected by some old obsolete kinds of drains built as far back as 1824. Some of the channels may still be discovered when dug out.

There is not the slightest doubt that the extremely rudimentary system of sewers, for there was no drainage, was the principal cause of engendering fevers. If the insufficient and impure supply of water annually claimed a large holocaust causing deaths from cholera from 2,000 to 4,000 and more this condition of the sewers and the cesspools sowed the germs of fever. Add to this the low vitality of the mass who lived in the *kotres*, as insanitary as those to be witnessed in scores of slums to-day, and their overcrowding and it will be intelligible why Bombay in the fifties and the early sixties was so unhealthy. The report of that able sanitary officer Dr. Leith, and a little later on of Dr. Haines, an equally able sanitarian, whom I still recall as my Professor of Chemistry and Botany in Elphinstone College (1858-9) show what the unhealthy condition was. A comparison with the sixties perhaps a quotation from Dr. Haines' report would not be uninstructive for comparing notes with the condition of health still prevalent in what is magniloquently called "Beautiful Bombay" or the "Bombay of Palms and Palaces." Yet, the *purdah* only of the beauty of the outer part of the city needs to be uplifted to enable the impartial sanitarian of to-day to see what points of sameness were to be found in the beginning of the sixties when Dr. Haines made his report. He observed that the average of male mortality between 1853 and 1861 was 125 to 100 females. In these days the first great tide of labour immigration in the city set in after 1858 or thereabouts when the pioneers of public works by private enterprise came on the scene. The Elphinstone Land Company, established by the great firm of Messrs. Nicol and Company had just started works of reclamation of the eastern foreshore. And late in 1863 was the second great tide caused by similar reclamation of Backbay under the direction of another equally distinguished firm, that of Messrs. Ritchie Stuart and Company. The Flemings were conspicuous in the first and Messrs. Tracey and Michael Scott in the second. But to proceed with Dr. Haines report: "It is sufficiently obvious from the figures that the state of public health in this town is in the highest degree unsatisfactory." He pointed out the causes which contributed to that insanitary condition. The causes which fatally contributed to the result were "squalid filth within doors and without, deficient arrangements for scavenging and imperfect drainage." As to the low state of vitality of the masses, Dr. Haines said: It was "caused by the difficulty of procuring sufficient and wholesome food and especially by their breathing for ten or twelve hours out of the twenty-four the stifling atmosphere of their narrow and crowded chambers loaded with animal exhalations." What a dismal, sickening picture of the life of the masses in those days. Are they any better off to-day? That is a problem which may well engage the attention of our sanitarians. Overcrowding, is as intense in 1915, than it was in 1860 and 1863.

INSANITARY CHAWLS OF TO-DAY.

Then as to the insanitary *kotrees*. How are the labouring masses better situated? Are those insanitary chawls by the hundreds to be found in the slums any way sanitary improvement on the more lowly ones of fifty and sixty years ago? Just reflect on this important aspect of the question from another point. In those days municipal conservancy was of a rudimentary character; there was no organised municipality and no Health Officer with a well-paid staff of deputies and a host of outdoor inspectors. There was an impure and inadequate water supply: there was only an apology for any kind of drains, scientific or unscientific, ancient or modern. They had hardly even two lakhs to spend on the whole conservancy of the town numbering between five lakhs to eight lakhs later on, at the date of Dr. Haines' report, when we spend the liberal sum of 25 lakhs as our gross expenditure on sanitation and conservancy. But what is the result? Can it be honestly averred that sanitarily Bombay is better to-day? We have now a water-supply of fairly pure water which brings in a fat revenue of over 15 lakhs. Our water works have cost over two crores. We have what is euphemistically called a "scientific system of drainage," huge underground sewers which generate the most poisonous gases; and we have many new-fangled sanitary things of the day, besides big hospitals and a dozen municipal dispensaries. Can it be averred that the health of Bombay city is any way better? Is overcrowding less or more? And, if the state of things described by Dr. Haines fifty years ago is still existent, perhaps, with a shade of amelioration here and there, can we lay the flattering unction to our conscience and unhesitatingly declare that the Bombay of 1915, is sanitarily better off than that of 1850-60? And how much of insanitation is owing to our scientific drains? But thereby hangs a dismal, nay discreditable tale which must be related.

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BRAIN OF THE ARMY.

HOW A BATTLE IS DIRECTED FROM HEADQUARTERS.

BLAZING OIL AND POISONOUS GASES

"Eye-Witness," in his latest despatch, describes how a battle is directed and controlled from divisional headquarters, says the "Pall Mall Gazette." He pictures the fighting by day and by night, the varying stages of conflict, the terrific din of battle, and all the terrific ordeals of war.

Incidentally, he states that in the Argonne where the trenches are very close, the Germans have on several occasions pumped blazing oil or pitch on to the French, but according to the statements of our prisoners they are preparing a more novel recention for us in front of parts of our line. They propose to asphyxiate our men if they advance, by means of poisonous gas.

"HEADQUARTERS."

A description of the scene presented by a divisional headquarters during an action, says "Eye-Witness," will perhaps convey some impression of the aspect in which it presents itself to a divisional general and of the manner in which it is controlled from that point.

The headquarters are situated in a large square farmhouse close to a high road not much more than a mile from the battle-line. Leading up to the house are many wires. Outside it is a collection of motor-cycles with their riders waiting to carry messages. Every now and again a cyclist starts off with a despatch, or a fresh one dashes up. Down the road towards the rear passes an almost continuous stream of wounded men, some slightly wounded, with bandaged heads or hands, on foot, others in motor or horse ambulances.

ROAR OF THE GUNS.

More cheering is the sight of the little groups of prisoners which from time to time pass in the same direction. At the roadside is drawn up a long line of ammunition waggons, and farther down is a collection of transport of all kinds. In the fields and enclosures are more ammunition waggons, with rows of horses picketed alongside.

This point is the region of our artillery positons, and the roar of our own guns is mingled with the sound of the explosion of the shells fired at them. The air is pulsating with sound.

Inside the house everything seems to depend on maps. In one room, seated at a collection of tables, are officers of the operations branch of the divisional staff, bending over large maps on which they record every change of position of the troops as soon as it is reported and pass the information back to corps headquarters. As the reports from the front come in one by one the whole struggle being enacted a mile or two away is made partially clear.

PHASES OF BATTLE.

Now a message tells of a battalion checked in front of one of the enemy's trenches by barbed wire and machine-guns—which means heavy losses. Perhaps the next is to the effect that some brigadier has sent his last reserves forward to work round the flank of the enemy holding a certain position.

A third may notify the capture of prisoners, of signs of demoralisation shown by the enemy in a certain quarter of the field, of our troops being in hot pursuit. A little later another announces the capture of a hostile trench by a bomb party and of its conversion for the use of our side.

There is a lull for a short space, the cannonade dies down and becomes fitful, and in the comparative stillness can be heard the distant fire of rifles and machine-guns. Then suddenly our artillery begins to speak afresh and a message comes through—"The enemy are massing for a counter-attack."

PERIOD OF SUSPENSE.

Louder and louder swells the volume of sound as the fire of one battery after another is directed on the target offered, and the throb of the Maxims grows more insistent. For those who cannot see what is going on there is now a period of suspense until the next report states laconically that the counter-attack has been repulsed.

On Saturday, the 3rd, we reminded the enemy opposite our right that we were not asleep by blowing up a length of his trench facing Cuinchy. A gallery had been driven forward and in the early morning the charges were fired.

The extent of the loss occasioned is not known, but pieces of timber and steel loophole plates were seen to be hurled high in the air. About 100 yards length of trench in all was destroyed, and a sniper's post in the brickfields exposed. The sequel to this operation was that the Germans bombarded our defences round Cinchy very heavily for some time, pouring in over 1,000 shells of various calibres.

The Hon. Mr. W. Maxwell, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, is granted one year's leave. Mr. C. H. Harrison will officiate.

If the bowels are clogged up, they need clearing. Inactivity of the bowels is what is known as constipation, and is productive of many baneful results. When your bowels do not act regularly, take Kasagra. D 25

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 4.

Major-General A. E. Sandbach has been wounded in Flanders.

Lieut.-Colonel Doughty Wylie has been killed, and Brigadier-General W. R. Marshall wounded, both in the Dardanelles.

LONDON, May 4.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel W. Macnamara, Medical Corps.
Lieut.-Colonel W. Strong, Artillery.
Major E. M. Moulton-Barrett, Northumberlands.
Captain D. Balders, Suffolks.
Captain St. J. Blake, 21st Lancers.
Captain A. Coltart, Liverpools.
Captain H. Crichton, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain T. Eardley-Wilmot, York and Lancasters.
Captain D. Griffiths, Army Service Corps.
Captain R. Mallinson, Cheshires.
Captain T. Morrill, East Yorkshires.
Captain A. E. Palmer, York and Lancasters.
Captain C. Samuda, Somersets.
Lieutenant Babst, Northumberlands.
Lieutenant A. Beresford-Peirse, Yorkshire Regiment.
Lieutenant W. Colin-York, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieutenant R. B. Cowley, York and Lancasters.
Lieutenant W. Downes, Sussex Regiment.
Lieutenant G. Gerard, Highland Light.
Lieutenant G. Grindell, East Yorkshires.
Lieutenant A. Kent-Lemon, York and Lancasters.
Lieutenant J. Leslie, 12th Lancers.
Lieutenant Quarter-Master F. W. Masters, Lincolnshires.
Lieutenant R. N. Moore, Middlesex.
Second-Lieutenant E. Battle, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant K. Bedford, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant G. W. Boyd, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant D. Connor, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant H. W. Gibbs, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant N. C. Parry, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant H. R. Briggs, Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant L. Brook, Interpreter.
Second-Lieutenant L. Easman, Middlesex.
Second-Lieutenant L. Essell, East Kents.
Second-Lieutenant E. Getting, Berkshires.
Second-Lieutenant H. W. Harrison, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant D. Herriott, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieutenant T. Hume, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant A. H. Jolliffe, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant P. C. Knight, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant J. S. D. Lloyd, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant E. MacSwiney, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant T. Mapplebeck, Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant A. E. K. Mason, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant H. Melly, Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant C. M. Mills, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant R. W. H. Moline, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant J. Nichols, 9th Londons.
Second-Lieutenant R. Pargeter, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant L. Parker, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieutenant E. R. Pretyman, Somersets.
Second-Lieutenant O. Reid, Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant S. Rivers, East Kents.
Second-Lieutenant A. Simmance, Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant D. Stayner, Dorsets.
Second-Lieutenant L. Stovell, Devonshires.
Second-Lieutenant D. V. Thomas, East Kents.
Second-Lieutenant A. H. Walker, Shropshires.
Second-Lieutenant R. M. Watson, East Kents.
Second-Lieutenant J. Welch, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieutenant C. Windeler, Warwicks.

WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Captain F. W. Tomlinson, East Kents.
Second-Lieutenant W. G. Jackson, East Kents.
Second-Lieutenant A. L. Ryder, East Kents.

MISSING.

Major H. Colston, York and Lancasters.
Lieut. K. Chamier, Yorks and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant A. J. Jackson, Middlesex.

WOUNDED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Major H. R. Rice, Essex.
Captain A. W. Moloney, Dublin Fusiliers.
Captain A. M. Johnson, Dublin Fusiliers.
Captain D. French, Dublin Fusiliers.
Captain H. C. Crozier, Dublin Fusiliers.
Captain H. S. Wilson, Munster Fusiliers.
Captain E. L. Henderson, Munster Fusiliers.
Captain G. W. Geddes, Munster Fusiliers.
Captain C. Tippetts, South Wales Borderers.
Captain G. H. Birkett, South Wales Borderers.
Captain H. B. Bowen, Essex.
Captain G. H. Harrison, Borderers.
Lieutenant F. X. Russell, Munster Fusiliers.
Lieutenant F. J. Lee, Munster Fusiliers.
Lieutenant R. Lane, Munster Fusiliers.
Lieutenant Lanigan-O'Keefe, Dublin Fusiliers.
Lieutenant C. G. Carruthers, Dublin Fusiliers.
Lieutenant A. J. Sanderson, Scottish Borderers.
Lieutenant G. M. Igilvy, Scottish Borderers.
Lieutenant H. de Boer, Medicals.
Lieutenant F. H. Verschoyle, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Lieutenant H. Nelson, Artillery.
Lieutenant C. L. Boxall, Hampshires.
Second-Lieutenant J. P. Walters Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant C. Maffet, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant R. Shorter, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant E. W. Agar, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant C. C. Harland, Hampshires.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain M. Becher, Scottish Borderers.

LONDON, May 6.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Col. H. L. Reed, V.C., Artillery.
Lieut.-Col. C. K. Burnett, Eighteenth Hussars.
Major W. R. Warren, Artillery.
Major W. Gowans, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Capt. H. F. Dawes, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt. R. Nation, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt. I. H. Williams, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt. A. P. Cummins, Durham Light Infantry.
Capt. W. Devery, Durham Light Infantry.
Capt. R. D. Park, Durham Light Infantry.
Capt. F. Grimwade, 4th Londons.
Capt. C. R. Saunders, Fourth Londons.
Capt. J. Rettie, Black Watch.
Capt. G. S. Tucker, Twelfth Londons.
Capt. K. S. Robertson, Royal Scots.
Capt. G. B. Moseley, North Staffords.
Capt. K. R. Davies, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut. D. J. Leonard 4th Londons.
Lieut. T. I. Walker, 4th Londons.
Lieut. G. L. Findlay, Medicals.
Lieut. J. A. MacMahon, Medicals.
Lieut. C. L. Wauchope, Essex.
Lieut E. Llewellin, Monmouths.
Lieut. P. G. Villiers-Stuart, Cheshires.
Lieut. R. C. Fetherstonhaugh, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut. H. Russell, Artillery.
Lieut. G. H. Dodds, Northumbrian Engineers.
Lieut. J. Dickie, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut. R. Blair-Cunynghame, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. S. Ethelson, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. T. Fouldes, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. B. J. Moore, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. G. A. Jones Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. S. le Marchant, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. G. Kirkhouse, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. H. D. Beadon, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. C. V. Bartlett, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. G. H. H. Bell, Scottish Borderers.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 6.

The following are names of officers in the 116th list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

39th Garhwal Rifles:—Jemadar Guman Singh Negi.

WOUNDED.

55th Cokes' Rifles (attached 57th Wildes Rifles):—Captain A. E. Mahon.
57th Wildes Rifles:—Captain O. H. Radford.
130th Baluchis (attached 129th Baluchis):—Captain C. A. G. Money (second time).
Indian Army Reserve of Officers (attached 47th Sikhs):—Second-Lieutenant C. E. L. Anderson.

The following casualty has been reported from the Mediterranean Force:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

26th Mountain Battery:—Captain P. C. Chapman, R.A.

REDUCED

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THE BOND OF KHAKI.

AUSTRALASIANS RESCUED BY GURKAHS

An instructive sidelight on the excellent relations which prevail between men of different races wearing the King's uniform is afforded by the following letter received by Mr. F. Whitcombe, of Linwood, near Christchurch, New Zealand, from his son, who is in camp at Zeitun, Egypt, with the New Zealand Contingent:—

"The Gurkas and our fellows have been mixed up in half the rows in Cairo lately. They amuse one, do the Gurkas. The bigger Sikh never gets into rows, but stalks along as if he owned the place. The majority of the little beggars can't speak English much, but they can use their hands pretty well. The other night three other chaps—two of them Australians—and I went wandering down a low-class native street, and met a fellow who insisted upon taking us into his shop and showing us silk handkerchiefs, rings, scarves, caps, etc. Then he accused us of 'pinching' some handkerchiefs.

"Well, we argued the matter, but the more we talked the more abusive he became, and finally he had half the nigger population in and around the shop—and not only niggers, but respectably dressed and thievishly inclined Jews, Turks, Greeks, and all sorts, all talking and waving their arms at once. Things got pretty warm with us, so we began to shove off. That started the fun. These 'dagos' and half-breeds blocked the way and refused to let us out, so we took to them and set a pretty mill going.

We easily got the worst of it—the odds were too big—but we got out and bolted, the gang on our heels. Our luck held, and we appeared to have made a clean get-away when we ran right into a bevy of native police. We tried to dodge by, but the crowd behind called out, and the police grabbed us. We fought like wild cats to get away, and were still going strong when about a dozen of the little Gurkas came bolting down the street and gave us a hand. The result was that we wiped the floor with the police, and then set upon the crowd indiscriminately, taking especial care to deal tenderly with the hook-nosed rascal who began the rumpus. He soon had enough, so we chivvied him into his den again and went in after him, while some kept the door as free as possible.

"Notwithstanding our efforts a big lot of the general public got in, and the shop got sort of upset, with the result that our friend found his stock of silk goods rather depleted. I guess he won't try his get-rich-quick tricks again in a hurry."

Habitual constipation is very rebellious to treatment. The use of liver pills and other purgatives gives only temporary relief. Kasagra is pleasant and certain in action, and will cure. D 18

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I feel I must write and tell you what a splendid thing Woodward's Gripe Water is, having given it my boy, who is now five, through all his teething. I did not have the slightest trouble, and it has made him a fine healthy boy. I am now giving it to my little girl, who is five months old, and has cut two teeth without the slightest trouble. I might also tell you from birth she suffered with constipation and sickness, but I have given her Woodward's Gripe Water from three weeks old, and she is now a bonnie baby, and does not suffer from either. I have also recommended it to a lot of mothers and they have found the same benefits as I have. You can make what use you like of this.—I remain, yours respectfully (Mrs.) F. SPENCER.

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LIQUEURS, etc.	per bottle.	per bottle.
Celestine Liqueur	Rs. 3-0	Rs. 1-8
Cherry Gin, large.	Rs. 4-4	Rs. 3-0
Cherry Whisky, large.	Rs. 4-2	Rs. 3-0
Cherry Brandy, large.	Rs. 4-8	Rs. 3-4
Peach Bitters, quarts.	Rs. 5-4	Rs. 4-4
" " pints.	Rs. 2-12	Rs. 2-0
Orange " quarts.	Rs. 4-8	Rs. 4-0
" " pints.	Rs. 2-6	Rs. 2-0

"CRANKS" IN KHAKI.

IN THE WORLD OF ECCENTRICS.

In some fine sentences of a letter by the Archbishop of Canterbury, published during mail week, mention was made of that great change in the common outlook in consequence of the war. Who could indeed—who that is conscious and sensitive at this time—who could ever look at the world in quite the former way? asks a correspondent in "The Times." Indeed, we confidently expect that the old world will not be there to be looked at. And to a new spectacle new eyes must be adapted.

That will be after the war. But even now, say our optimists, the great moral revolution is over. The old places of men know them no more. The old types have disappeared. Where are the frivolous? Where the jaded and bored? Where, particularly, are the cranks who had grievances and "causes," and ventilated both in letters to the newspapers, and talked insufferably about them at dinner, and grew fierce in denunciation of their opponents, and asked for money for the prosecution of their ends? What has become of the crank? Surely the war has killed him.

One is ready to believe any faintly credible thing calculated just now to console and to uplift, but, traversing such hopes as this about the cranks, comes in with impudent mutterings the warning voice of the old human-nature argument. "You can't change human nature," says the argument, "you can but depress it or exalt it for a while. It remains essentially the same, and this a good thing for literature and art, since, however ancient the play or the poem may be, it responds to the same matter, relies upon the same audience." And so now with our cranks. Haunting doubt forbids the thought of them as dead, or even sleeping. Always they have existed. Revolutions have known them. They have fought their way through other wars than this. Religious crises and social upheavals have merely had the effect of stimulating them. And now their absence must be a deception. They are lurking somewhere; they are in half-hiding. Perhaps they are gathering in a body for separate action. Certainly they mobilized with the rest. We shall find them if we can find time to look. Worse still as time goes on, they will find us. They have merely disguised themselves in khaki. Let us see them, thus disguised, at their old ways.

"FOR THE FRONT."

At the beginning of the war, cranks almost forgotten, we had the privilege (so to call it) of seeing a quantity of accumulated gifts forwarded to a certain large house in the West-end "for the front." Many of the gifts were of great use and testified to the practical sense, as well as to the benevolence, of the givers. But on one side was piled a quantity of miscellaneous stuff not unlike those haphazard accumulations you see in sales of "things left behind" on railways. There were, for example, tennis rackets. Well, the weather was summer-like. "Passe encore" for a good tennis racket! But then, here next to one of these, what was the meaning of this—a nearly new "white" top-hat, with a black band? The very thing for Ascot! But for the front? A kindly fancy, but inopportune. We do not wish, even at eight months' distance, to condemn. Merely we wish to imply that it was evidence of the mobilization of a crank. That was the first furtive form of his falling in, so to speak. He sent strange things to the front. The second form in which he mobilized pretty soon was the form vaguely known as "help." He got up a fund and asked for money. Funds for this, that, and the other utterly incredible thing. But it would be ungracious to linger over this. He meant well and did badly. Patriotically he put on khaki; fundamentally he remained a crank.

AT HIS OLD GAME.

He was less easy to put up with, however, when, more or less dissuaded from his funds and his appeals, he took to advertising in the papers and in offering his help, free, for remote needs oddly associated with chance conjunctions of syllables and lucky coincidences; as, in one case we recall, when a William Somebody asked to be allowed to send anything from letters to new laid eggs to Williams in a given distance, from point to point, of the fighting line. This was a bolder move, involving at last that publicity our optimistic friends had hoped he would henceforward avoid. And with this form of publicity came another and a worse one. For now, having seen print, having tasted blood, he was determined to go on; and slowly he began and firmly he continued to suggest in letters now falling frequent upon editors "how the war might have been prevented" had he in time been told of it. "None of this would have happened," said poor Flaubert, as he stood, in 1871 or thereabouts, before the new ruins of the Tuileries—"none of this would have happened had they read 'L'Education Sentimentale' !" No doubt; but then "they" would not have been themselves had they wanted to read Flaubert. They would have been, to give him the study he deserves, quite other and wiser persons; and—fatal circle!—had they wanted to read him, and know how to read him, they would not have needed to read him, save for a purely pleasurable purpose. Similarly with our crank in khaki. Had we all lived off mushrooms, he tells us (for example), there would have been no war, because, as you will see in a moment . . . But we will not linger over his demonstration. Its gist merely is, and was, that nothing would have happened as it did happen had everybody been like him. This is too obvious for utterance. A world of eccentrics would conduct itself in a manner peculiar to itself.

But perhaps, with old Burton of the "Anatomy," we ought to admit that this eccentric manner of a world of cranks would be not unlike the manner of the world we know. In spite of a surface sanity, it is, in 1915, a world too crankly in its conduct to have the right to condemn, but only indulgently to smile at, cranks of the genuine, the unmistakable order. And these, as we hinted, have now, like the sane men, clothed themselves in khaki, literally or metaphorically, till the end of the war shall once more exhibit them, we fear, unchanged and persistent, persevering as of old, in their doctrines, their dress, their demands for the monetary means of advertising their aims, and their letters to the newspapers in the many-coloured inks so characteristic of the manuscript of their order.

GERMAN BIRTH-RATE.

BRITAIN WITHOUT CAUSE FOR GLOOM.

In an article which bore the somewhat sinister title "The Passing of the Child," Dr. Brend, in the April issue of the "Nineteenth Century," expressed the view that changes have occurred, and are still taking place, in British population which point to the conclusion that the population of Germany, already much the greater, will in ensuing decades tend more and more to outstrip the British at an increasing rapid rate. A reply to Dr Brend appears in the current issue of the same periodical from the pen of Mr. Binnie Dunlop, who, after an exhaustive review of the situation, comes to the conclusion that if any people had reason to be alarmed about the falling birth-rate it would be the Germans. Whereas, writes "The Standard," ours has been decreasing by about .3 per 1000 per annum, theirs has in recent years been falling by over 1 per 1000—thrice as fast as ours, and the fastest in the world. The figures from 1908 onwards were 32.1, 31.1, 29.8, 28.6! It is safe to assume that in 1914 Germany's birth-rate was only 25.6, as against our 23.6. The poverty which must follow her tremendous expenditure of money in the war will surely accelerate the decline of the birth-rate, so that it will overtake ours within three or four years' time, and approximate to the figure in France within a decade. Moreover, her huge sacrifice of bread-winners, as well as the expenditure of money, must raise the death-rate in the coming years much more than will happen in our country. Germany's rate of natural increase will probably fall below 7 per 1,000, while ours, if we do not exceed our present rate of casualties, and if we afterwards capture some of our trade, will very likely continue at about its present rate of 10.

According to Mr. Dunlop, Germany's day for rapid increase of population is over, and she will soon realise that her national safety will require her to enter into an entente with France, Belgium, Britain, and the other low birth-rate countries of Western Europe. So long as the terribly high birth-rates of Russia and the Balkan States continue, so long must we all be fully prepared for the disturbances that may arise from their pressure of population—a dangerous pressure, as evidenced by their very low average duration of life. Apart from the hopeful prospect of a Western European entente which would securely maintain the balance of population at home, it should not be forgotten that Australia and New Zealand have the continuously highest rates of increase in the world, and that Canada, another rising continent, should long continue her present rate of 10 per 1000 per annum. To a Neomalthusian, therefore, our population question has no gloom such as Dr. Brend has depicted. Were we now frankly to recognise it and to encourage parental prudence among the poor, and if the war were over, one could say that the future of the British Empire was full of promise.

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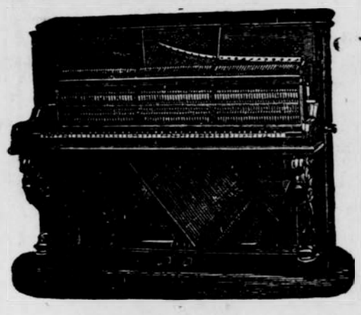

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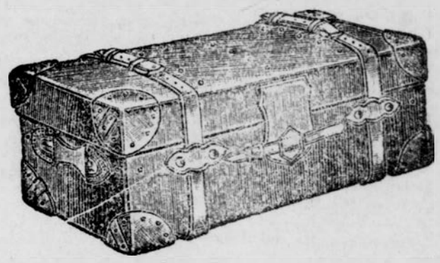

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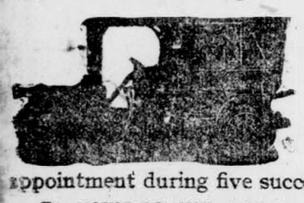

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